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SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1927.

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A "DRAGON" AS "PATIENT": MISS PROCTER, CURATOR OF REPTILES AT THE "ZOO," TREATING A GIANT LIZARD, HELD DOWN BY SIX STRONG MEN, FOR CANKER OF THE MOUTH.

The giant lizards, or "dragons," from the island of Komodo, are enormously strong, and when one of those recently acquired by the "Zoo" was found to be suffering from canker of the mouth and a sore tail, it took six strong men to hold the creature while Miss Joan Procter, the Curator of Reptiles, applied the necessary treatment. Every day they carried the great reptile, wrapped in

a blanket, from his den in the "hospital" at the new Reptile House to the operating theatre. In our drawing, Miss Procter, with one hand under the animal's chin, is seen about to cleanse its mouth. The men (from left to right) are grasping respectively the neck, fore-legs, body, hind-legs, back of body, and tail. The lizard, which is nearly eight feet long, is seen lying on the operating table.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. R. S. STOTT. (COPYRIGHTED.)

THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY: "VICISSITUDES OF HEAD-GEAR."

ILLUSTRATIONS NOS. 1, 2, 6, 7, AND 14 FROM "THE STORY OF THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY" BY SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, BT. (HEINEMANN), REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE AUTHOR. NOS. 3—5 AND 8—13 FROM "THE DRESS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF LIFE GUARDS IN THREE CENTURIES." BY U. H. R. BROUGHTON (HALTON AND TRUSCOTT SMITH), REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR AND THE PRESENT PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. ROBSON, 7, HANOVER STREET, W.1.

CITY OF LONDON TOWARDS HIS CORONATION
The Duke of York's Horse Guard, Consisting of

1. "ALL HAVING BLACK ARMOUR, RED, WHITE AND BLACK FEATHERS, AND RED SCARVES": THE DUKE OF YORK'S HORSE GUARDS AT THE CORONATION OF CHARLES II., ON APRIL 23, 1661—AN OLD PRINT IN A BOOK BY JOHN OGILBY (BRITISH MUSEUM).



6. IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II.: "A TROOPER IN THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE, circa 1684," FROM THE ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF "THE BRITISH STANDING ARMY," BY COLONEL CLIFFORD WALTON.



2. PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, 4TH TROOP OF HORSE GUARDS, 1742.



3. OFFICER 1ST LIFE GUARDS, 1762.



4. OFFICER, 1ST LIFE GUARDS, 1798. (OLD ENGRAVING.)



5. LIFE GUARD, 1807. (ETCHING BY J. A. ATKINSON.)



12. HEADGEAR OF THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS—HELMETS WITH TALL PLUMES—AS WORN IN 1820: THREE HEADS FROM A WATER-COLOUR BY WILLIAM HEATH, ENTITLED "CHANGING GUARD."

13. TYPES OF ELABORATE MILITARY HEADGEAR WORN IN THE BRITISH ARMY IN 1821: "TENTH HUSSARS—ROYAL HORSE GUARDS—LIFE GUARDS," FROM A COLOURED AQUATINT BY WILLIAM HEATH.



7. OFFICER, 2ND REGIMENT OF LIFE GUARDS, 1812.



8. OFFICER, 1ST LIFE GUARDS, 1813. (FROM AQUATINT BY J. A. ATKINSON.)

9. FARRIER, 1ST LIFE GUARDS, 1828. (FROM LITHOGRAPH BY M. GAUCI, AFTER E. HULL.)



10. SENTRY, 1ST LIFE GUARDS, 1850. (FROM LITHOGRAPH BY R. SCANLON.)

11. OFFICER, 1ST LIFE GUARDS, 1882. (FROM WATER-COLOUR BY MAJOR WYMER.)



14. "A HORSE GRENADIER (circa) 1720": A PICTURE AT WINDSOR CASTLE, REPRODUCED IN "THE STORY OF THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY," BY PERMISSION OF THE KING.

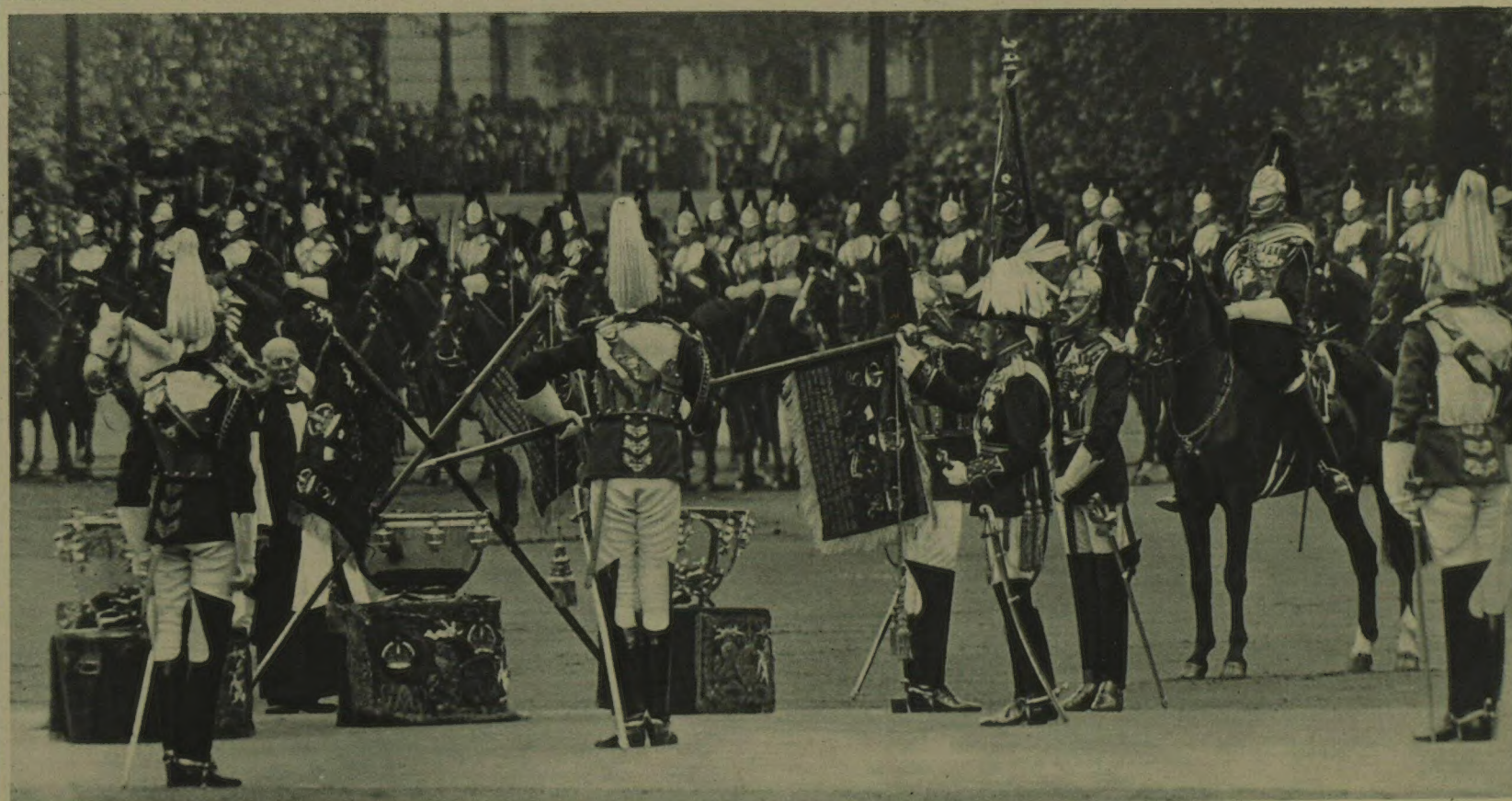
These illustrations are of much interest in view of the recent presentation by the King of new standards to the Household Cavalry (see page 3). Writing in the "Times," the Hon. John Fortescue, the distinguished military historian, says: "Probably few are aware of the historical interest which is bound up in those tall troopers, whether their tunics be red or blue and their plumes red or white. They have always worn coats of those colours, but they have passed through strange vicissitudes of head-gear—broad-leaved hats, whose brims have been tortured into every description of shape, tall bear-skins with immense plumes,

divers kinds of helmets, and finally their present dress with helmet, cuirass, and the great jack-boots which proclaim them to be Horse. . . . The Life Guards, originally formed of gentlemen who had accompanied Charles II. into exile, and, therefore, originally styled Gentlemen of the Life Guards, were always independent troops. There were at first, in 1659-60, two of these troops, to which not later than 1665 a third was added. In 1678 there was further raised a troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, and after the Union with Scotland in 1707 a fourth troop of Life Guards and a second of Horse Grenadiers came down from North Britain."

A GREAT MILITARY PAGEANT UNPRECEDENTED IN LIVING MEMORY.



THE PRESENTATION OF NEW STANDARDS TO THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY BY THE KING ON THE HORSE GUARDS PARADE: A MOVING MOMENT IN THE FIRST PART OF THE CEREMONY—HIS MAJESTY SALUTING THE OLD COLOURS AS THEY ARE LOWERED TO THE SOVEREIGN FOR THE LAST TIME AND BORNE AWAY.



THE CENTRAL PART OF THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY: THE KING (ON FOOT) TOUCHING EACH OF THE NEW STANDARDS, JUST CONSECRATED, AS THEY ARE RAISED FROM THE SILVER DRUMS (A GIFT FROM GEORGE III. TO THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS), AND PRESENTING THEM TO THE COMMANDING OFFICERS.

The presentation, by the King, of new standards to the Household Cavalry (1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards) was a memorable occasion, not only from its impressiveness and magnificence as a military pageant, but from the fact that it has not occurred before within living memory. The ceremony took place on June 25 on the Horse Guards Parade. His Majesty, who wore the full-dress uniform of a Field-Marshal, was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Earl Haig, and Lord Allenby. The first part of the ceremony consisted of the trooping of the old colours, which were carried along the ranks by corporals, each escorted

by two troopers. Finally, to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," they were lowered for the last time to the Sovereign and disappeared from sight under the Horse Guards Arch. The second part of the ceremony was the consecration and presentation of the new standards, which were laid on the silver drums given by George III. to the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues). The King dismounted, and after the religious service, conducted by the Chaplain-General and other clergy, touched each standard in turn as it was raised from the drums, and presented them to the Colonels, who passed them to mounted standard-bearers. Then the King remounted, and a march-past followed.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE are certain things in this world that are at once intensely loved and intensely hated. They are naturally things of a strong character, and either very good or very bad. They generally give a great deal of trouble to everybody, and a special sort of trouble to those who try to destroy them. But they give most trouble of all to those who try to ignore them. Some hate them so insanely as to deny their very existence; but the void made by that negation continues to exasperate those who have made it till they are like men choked with a vacuum. They declare that it shall be nameless, and then never cease to curse its name. This curious case is perhaps best illustrated by examples. One example of it is Ireland. Another example is Poland.

Within ten minutes of my stepping from the train on to Polish territory I had heard two phrases—phrases which struck the precise note which thus inspires one-half of the world and infuriates the other half. We were received by a sort of escort of Polish cavalry, and one of the officers made a speech in French—a very fine speech in very good French. In the course of it he used the first of these two typical expressions: "I will not say the chief friend of Poland. God is the chief friend of Poland." And he afterwards said, in a more playful and conversational moment: "After all, there are only two trades for a man—a poet and a soldier of cavalry." He said it humorously, and with the delicate implication, "You are a poet and I am a soldier of cavalry. So there we are!" I said that, allowing for the difficulty of anybody having anything to eat if this were literally true, I entirely accepted the sentiment, and heartily agreed with it. But I know there are some people who would not understand it even enough to disagree with it. I know that some people would furiously refuse even to see the joke of it. There is something in that particular sort of romance, or (if you will) in that particular sort of swagger, which moves them quite genuinely to a violent irritation. It is an irritation common among rationalists, among the drier sort of dons, and among the duller sort of public servants.

Now, if all those Polish officers had been Prussian officers, if their swagger had consisted of silently pushing people off the kerbstone, if their ceremony had consisted not in making good speeches but in standing in a row quite speechless, if their faces had been like painted wood and their heads and bodies puffed up with nothing but an east wind of pride, they would not have irritated this sort of critic in this sort of way. They would have soothed him, with a vague sense that this is what soldiers must be. I do not say he would approve of everything they did, but he would accept what they were. It would not anger him or even seem to him absurd, as it does to me, who belong to the other half of mankind. But what does anger him, what does seem to him absurd, is the idea of the soldier civilised; the man who is no more ashamed of the military art than of any other art, but who is interested in other arts—and interested in them all like an artist. That the man in uniform

should make a speech, and, worst of all, a good speech, seems comic—like a policeman composing a sonnet. That he should connect a horse-soldier with a poet appears meaningless, like connecting a butcher with a Buddhist monk. In one historic word, these people hate and have always hated the Cavalier. They hate the Cavalier especially when he writes Cavalier songs. They hate the knight when he is also a troubadour. They can understand Ironsides solemnly killing people in the fear of the Lord, as they can understand Prussian soldiers solemnly killing people in the fear of the War-Lord. But they cannot tolerate the combination of wit and culture and courtesy with this business of killing. It seems especially preposterous when the Cavalier adds to all his other dazzling inconsistencies by being quite as religious as the Ironside. The last touch is put to their angry bewilderment when the man who has talked gaily as if nobody mattered except lancers and lyric poets says, with the same

the practical Mr. Broadbent went bankrupt in his Other Island.

When the Poles defeated the Bolsheviks in the field of battle, it was precisely that. It was the old chivalric tradition defeating everything that is modern, everything that is necessitarian, everything that is mechanical in method and materialistic in philosophy. It was the Marxian notion that everything is inevitable defeated by the Christian notion that nothing is inevitable—no, not even what has already happened. Mr. Belloc has put the Polish ideal into lines dedicated to a great Polish shrine—

Hope of the Half-Defeated; house of gold;
Shrine of the sword and tower of ivory.*

Before I leave these Polish cavaliers I may remark that I had another chance of seeing them at the jumping competition in the Concours Hippique, and I will

only mention one incident and leave it, for it is something of a parable. The course consisted of the usual high obstacles, but there was one which was apparently of a novel pattern and practically insuperable. Anyhow, one after another in that long procession of admirable riders, French, Polish, and Italian, failed at this final test till failure came to be treated as a matter of course. There were, of course, other misfortunes that were not a matter of course; even under the best conditions the race is not always to the swift; even experts on such occasions differ about the degrees of merits and misfortunes, and I am not an expert at a horse show. One of the Lancers playfully asked me if I was going to compete. I made the obvious answer that, mounted on my favourite elephant, I would undertake to step over many of the fences, though certainly not the last fence of all, which I doubt if a giraffe could bestride. But the general feeling seemed to be that I should be more useful as an obstacle than a surmounter of obstacles, and that, if I lay down on the course, it might be even

worse than the worst obstacle.

There was some amusement and some pity for one young Pole—who was, I believe, a novice or relatively untried person—whose mount in some fashion stumbled so that the rider was shot over the horse's head. At least, I thought he was shot over the horse's head; and then discovered, amid some amazing and jerky gyrations, that he was what can only be called clinging to the horse's ears. While the horse danced about the course in a *déagé* manner, the rider seemed to crawl down his neck in some incredible way and rolled back into the saddle. He found one stirrup and tried in vain to find the other. Then he gave it up—the stirrup, not the race. He cleared a fairly low obstacle before him, and then, seeming to gather a wild impetus from nowhere, with one stirrup flying loose and swaying in the saddle, he charged the last impossible barrier, and, first of all that company, went over it like a bird. And someone said at my elbow with a sharp exclamation, in English: "That's just like the Poles!"

Hope of the Half-Defeated; house of gold. . . .



THE ACT OF UNION AS REPRESENTED IN THE NEW HISTORICAL WALL-PAINTINGS WHICH THE PREMIER UNVEILED RECENTLY IN ST. STEPHEN'S HALL: MR. W. T. MONNINGTON'S PICTURE (UNFINISHED) OF QUEEN ANNE RECEIVING THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Baldwin unveiled the new mural paintings in St. Stephen's Hall on June 28, and announced that the King had knighted Mr. George Clausen, R.A., as representing the artists engaged. His painting is among those reproduced on the opposite page. The above picture was painted by Mr. W. T. Monnington and presented by Lord Younger of Leckie. It is unfinished, as the artist could not begin his work until six months after his colleagues, and he will complete it in its position on the wall. Sir Henry Newbolt, who selected the subjects of the series and wrote the inscriptions, describes it as follows: "The English and Scottish Commissioners present to Queen Anne at St. James's Palace the articles of agreement for the Parliamentary Union of the two countries, 1707."

simplicity and gaiety, "The one friend of our country is God."

These critics commonly say that they are irritated with this romantic type because it always fails; so they are naturally even more irritated when it very frequently succeeds. People who are ready to shed tears of sympathy when the windmills overthrow Don Quixote are very angry indeed when Don Quixote really overthrows the windmills. People who are prepared to give a vain blessing to a forlorn hope are not unnaturally annoyed to find that the forlorn hope is comparatively hopeful and not entirely forlorn. Even the most genial of these realists, Mr. Bernard Shaw, would be a little vexed if he had to reverse the whole moral of "Arms and the Man" and admit that the Arms counted for a little less and the Man for a little more. He would be slightly put out, perhaps, if the celebrated artillery duel really took place, and the sentimental Sergius blew the realistic Bluntzschli to pieces. But that is almost exactly what has really happened in modern Europe to-day. That is what happened, for instance, when

ST. STEPHEN'S HALL MURAL PAINTINGS: "THE BUILDING OF BRITAIN."



QUEEN ELIZABETH COMMISSIONS SIR WALTER RALEIGH TO SAIL FOR AMERICA, 1584: A PAINTING BY A. K. LAWRENCE, GIVEN BY THE EARL OF DERBY.



A SECRET GATHERING TO READ ALOUD WYCLIFFE'S ENGLISH VERSION OF THE BIBLE: A PAINTING BY GEORGE CLAUSEN, R.A., GIVEN BY THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.



SIR THOMAS ROE, ENVOY OF JAMES I., AT THE COURT OF THE MOGHUL EMPEROR, AJMIR, 1614: A PAINTING BY W. ROTHENSTEIN, GIVEN BY THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.



KING JOHN, CONFRONTED BY HIS BARONS AT RUNNYMEDE, ASSENTS UNWILLINGLY TO MAGNA CARTA, 1215: A PAINTING BY CHARLES SIMS, R.A., GIVEN BY LORD BURNHAM.




KING RICHARD I. (AFTERWARDS CALLED CŒUR DE LION) LEAVES ENGLAND FOR THE CRUSADE, DECEMBER 11, 1189: A PAINTING BY GLYN PHILPOT, R.A., GIVEN BY LORD DEVONPORT.




KING ALFRED'S LONG-SHIPS ATTACK SUPPLY VESSELS OF THE DANISH INVADERS IN SWANAGE BAY, 877: A PAINTING BY COLIN GILL, GIVEN BY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

The mural paintings in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, which the Prime Minister arranged to unveil on June 28, complete the new scheme of decoration, and are designed as an epitome of English history from Alfred the Great to the Union with Scotland, under the general title, "The Building of Britain." The scheme was largely due to the enthusiasm of the Speaker, associated with Lord Peel, First Commissioner by Works, and Lord Crawford, chairman of the Royal Fine Arts Commission. Sir D. Y. Cameron acted as director and controller of the artists engaged, in order to ensure unity of method and design. The selection of subjects and the composition of inscriptions for them was entrusted to Sir Henry Newbolt, who has also written around the set of paintings the story of

"The Building of Britain" in book form, to be used as an Empire school book. The paintings themselves are to be reproduced and framed for use in schools and colleges. There are eight panels (each measuring 15 ft. by 9 ft.), of which six are reproduced above, and one on the opposite page, from photographs by Messrs. John Swain and Son, Ltd., with the inscriptions slightly abridged. The one omitted is described as follows: "Sir Thomas More, as Speaker of the Commons, in spite of Cardinal Wolsey's imperious demands, refuses to grant King Henry VIII. a subsidy without due debate, 1523 (Given by Lord FitzAlan of Derwent; painted by Vivian Forbes)." The new panels have displaced three pictures hitherto hung in St. Stephen's Hall, and now placed elsewhere in the Palace of Westminster.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



PRISONERS FOR LIFE.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.

RARE indeed must it be to find a man so full of spiritual grace as to be able to count as nothing the bounds set upon his movements by prison walls. True, there have been such, and their like may be with us yet. But surely these are rare souls: men who can lose all sense of their present surroundings in visions of the past, or of time that is yet to be. Most of us set an almost exaggerated value on the interpretation of the word "freedom," both in the matter of speech and action. And it is this unbalanced, ultra-personal conception of "freedom" which leads us so far astray when we come to discuss this theme in relation to "the beasts that perish." I have known people who will work themselves up into a state bordering on hysteria over the matter of keeping birds in cages. Even the lions at the "Zoo" they would liberate, provided they had first assured themselves of a safe retreat!

Yet I would not have it supposed that I am indifferent to the fate of birds or beasts in cages. Nothing moves me to vigorous protest more quickly than to see cages which make healthful exercise impossible. Thanks to the untiring energy of the Bird Protection Society, the atrocities perpetrated

which live on the borderland. These are what the man of science calls "Commensals." They are just tolerated guests, or sometimes "paying-guests."

itself on this defenceless "worm," entering at one end and making its exit at the other at will. In Australian seas a species of pipe-fish leads the same life.

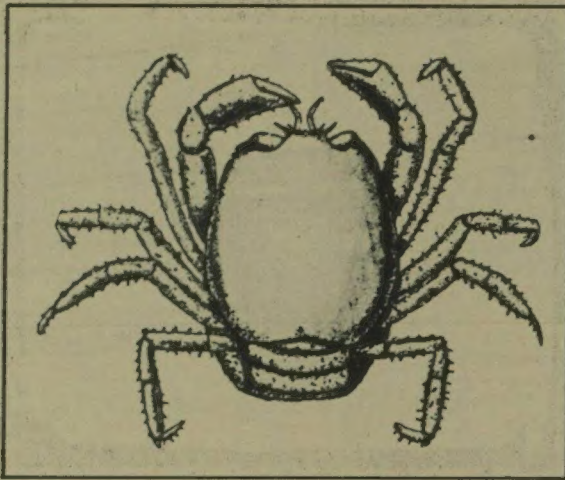


FIG. 1.—A PRISONER FOR LIFE IN A CORAL CELL: THE FEMALE OF THE TINY CRAB, *HAPLOCARCINUS*, THAT FORMS CORAL-GALLS.

The "coral-galls" formed by the tiny marsupial, *Haplocarcinus*, recall the "galls" formed by larval insects on the leaves of trees. But, while the occupants of vegetable galls escape after their larval life has ended, the little crab is a prisoner for life. Only the female is thus incarcerated.

Some, however, contrive to levy a slight toll on their hosts—the beginning of the slippery slope leading to actual parasitism.

Let me cite the case of the small crab which is the cause of what are known as "coral-galls," from their likeness to the "galls" produced on leaves by certain insect-larvæ. *Haplocarcinus* (Fig. 1)—unfortunately it has no name in common speech, though it might be called the "soft crab"—as soon as it has put off its "zoea" stage and assumed its final form, settles down amid a tuft of coral polyps. These presently build around it a stony wall, till finally it is completely enclosed, and escape becomes absolutely impossible. The action of the inhalent and exhalent currents of water, bringing clean breathing water and particles of food, keeps open a tiny slit in this stony wall. It is, indeed, a "narrow cell" in which the crab passes the remainder of its life—so narrow that it cannot even turn round. Curiously enough, however, only the females live thus. As to the males, we, as yet, apparently know nothing.

I take it that such prisoners do not pass the time in repenting of their sins: life in a strait-jacket cannot be very riotous; neither do I believe they have any regrets for the splendid freedom they enjoyed during their previous existences as "nauplius" and "zoea." The little "pea-crabs," as was known even to Aristotle, live within the mantle-cavities of various species of bivalve mollusca, such as mussels; while other near relations live within the shells of sea-urchins, and one within the lower end of the intestine of the sea-slugs or "holothurians." Nature seems rather fond of billeting strange folk on the poor sea-slug. Among them is that singular fish, the "Fierasfer"—a long, pointed, somewhat flabby creature, which quarters

But there is a crustacean, *Phronima*, which displays what looks like forcefulness of character and a sense of luxurious ease. For it takes up its quarters within the transparent, barrel-shaped body of one of the free-swimming Tunicates, or "sea-squirts." Within this singular glass coach it travels at ease, for, by the natural movements of its swimmerets, or breathing-legs, it draws in clean breathing water, while its expulsion backwards drives the coach forwards! It can thus see the world as it travels.

By way of contrast, we have the case of *Magilus*, a univalve mollusc which beds itself down among coral polyps. But, as these grow, they threaten to entomb the mollusc within walls of stone. To avoid this fate, the mollusc has to keep adding to the rim of the mouth of its shell, so that it at last forms a tube of enormous length. This means that it must always live near the mouth of the tube, and, to prevent an aching void behind, it fills up the unwanted space, so that at last it comes to live at the end of a long, stony stalk. But where it first settles down, after a brief, free-swimming larval stage, there, for the rest of its life, it must stay.

The psychologist loves to hold forth on "behaviour" and "behaviourism," and he treats us to learned discourses on the "behaviour" of white mice when placed under quite unnatural conditions. Naturally, he arrives at all sorts of unnatural deductions from his labours as a consequence. I wonder what he would have to say of the cases I have quoted—which, apparently, he has never heard of. Why does each succeeding generation turn, with unfailing regularity, to the hosts exploited by their parents before them? They certainly can have had no parental instruction; for when the larvæ escape from the egg, they, from that moment, have to fend for themselves. The parent of the little coral-crab larvæ could not recognise her offspring even if she saw them. Neither could these microscopic nauplii recognise their entombed parent. Yet they do as the parent did, and consign themselves to a lifelong imprisonment as soon as their *Wanderjahr* is over. Not even the wisest of us has yet found an answer to this riddle.

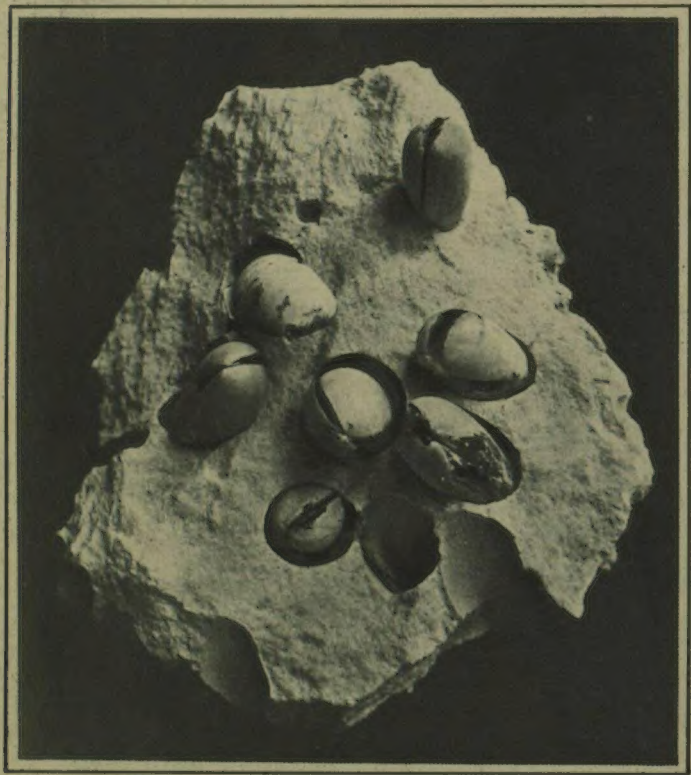


FIG. 2.—ROCK-DWELLERS THAT BORE THEIR WAY BY MEANS OF A SOLVENT ACID SECRETION: DATE-SHELLS.

The "date-shells," allies of the mussels, have very fragile shells. Yet they contrive to bore as efficiently as the piddock; and this by the aid of the mantle which invests the body; for this pours out an acid secretion which acts as a solvent.

on linnets, larks, and chaffinches are now practically sins of the past, and grievous sins they were.

Provided the captives are well fed and suitably housed, there is no evidence to show that they yearn for, or even desire, "freedom": for they have no powers of imagery, no "past" to recall. The poet sings that—

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.

No such crown of sorrow is ever theirs. But we, perhaps, always like to think of Nature's offspring as joyous, care-free creatures. And this is, to a certain extent, true of them, though there are cases which, in our eyes, seem somewhat hard, not to say terrible. I am not now thinking of the parasites which, like those in human form, prey upon their neighbours, and so have become incapable of fending for themselves, but of a surprisingly large number

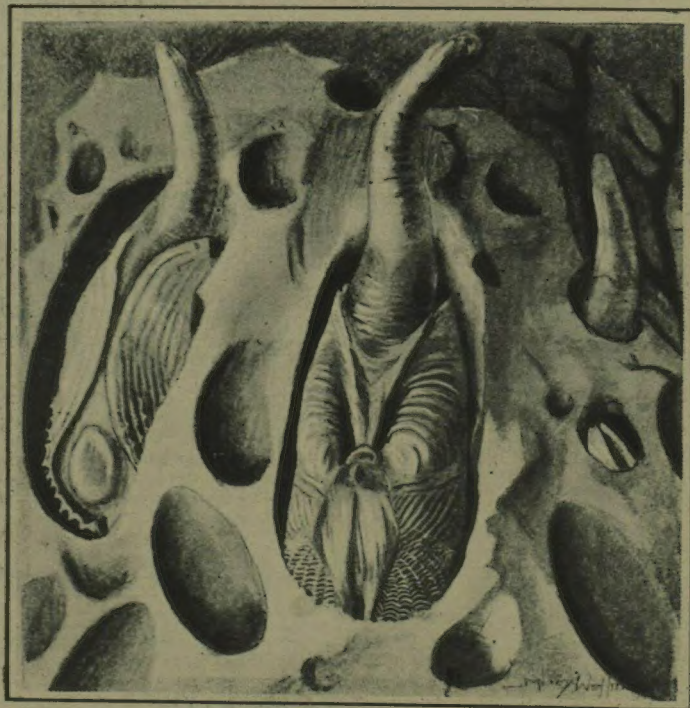
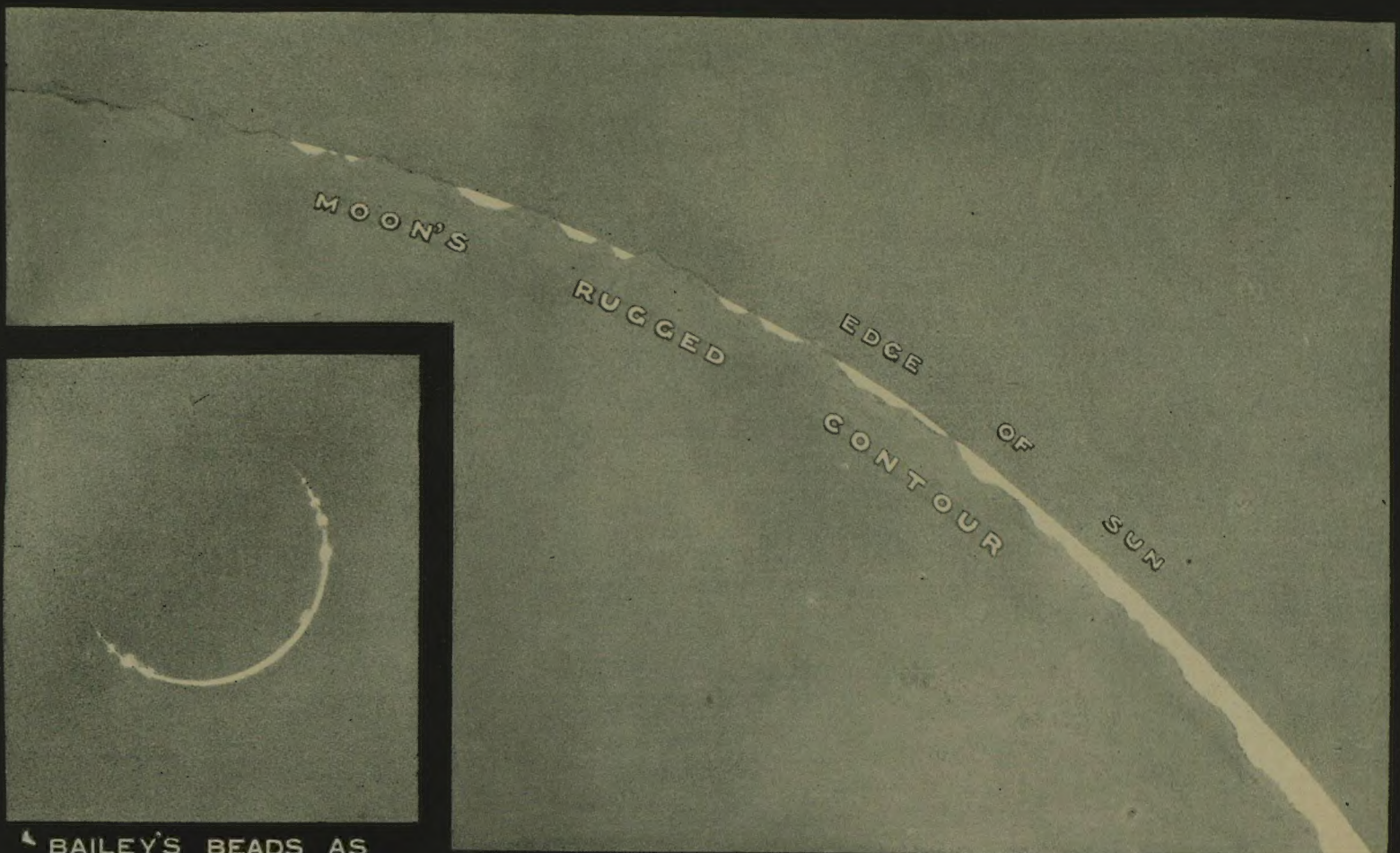


FIG. 3.—A SPINY-SHELLED LITTLE CREATURE THAT BORES HOLES THROUGH ROCKS: THE PIDDOCK.

The piddock bores holes in rocks, some of them of extreme hardness, by the aid of the foot, which, giving a twisting motion to the body, enables the spiny shell to rasp away the rock. The hole is enlarged as the body grows.

ECLIPSE PHASES: "BAILY'S BEADS"; SICKLE IMAGES ON GROUND.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S. (COPYRIGHTED.)



BAILEY'S BEADS AS SEEN WITH THE NAKED EYE

BAILEY'S BEADS (HIGHLY MAGNIFIED) ARE CAUSED BY SUNLIGHT PIERCING THE LUNAR VALLEYS



IMAGES OF THE ECLIPSE PROJECTED UPON THE GROUND. THE INTERSTICES BETWEEN THE LEAVES ACT AS A SORT OF PINHOLE CAMERA

CAUSES OF "BAILY'S BEADS" AND CRESCENT IMAGES ON THE GROUND: ECLIPSE PHASES LONDON HOPED TO SEE.

Writing before the event, and on the assumption of favourable weather conditions, Mr. Scriven Bolton says: "It was hoped that several interesting phenomena during the great eclipse of June 29 might be observed by those witnessing the event as a partial eclipse from London and the Midlands. At the greatest phase, or when about 96 per cent. of the solar disc would be hidden by the moon, the slender glittering crescent might be seen to break up towards the horns into a row of brilliant dots, with intervening dark spaces, not unlike a string of beads—hence their name, 'Baily's Beads' after the English astronomer who first definitely described them ninety-one years ago. They are explained as due solely to the irregular nature of the moon's

dark limb, the valleys between the lofty lunar peaks affording a passage for the sun's rays. To the naked eye, irradiation causes the 'beads' to appear enormously large, but to those using a telescope their significance becomes at once intelligible. Sightseers in the London parks and suburban areas might also witness some unusual shadow appearances during the eclipse, notably images of the crescent sun projected on the ground through interstices in the foliage of trees. Before greatest phase, the left contour of shadows would be diffused, while the right one appeared hard and sharp. This phenomenon has been witnessed in previous eclipses, and is attributed to the light emanating from a sickle-shaped body instead of a circular one."

"IN THE BEST SMITH MANNER."

"CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH." By E. KEBLE CHATTERTON.*

IN his most excellent book "concerning the days and deeds of Sir Francis Drake, the King of Sailors," Mr. E. F. Benson, with shocking calm and calculation, writes:

"On Friday, July 19th, 1588, Captain Fleming, a piratical sailor, came posting into Plymouth, where lay the entire English fleet, with the news that he had sighted the Armada off the Lizard.

"Among the many legends that have sprung up round Drake, there is nothing that merits credence less than that which recounts his lunatic behaviour when this news arrived. We are told he was playing bowls on Plymouth Hoe with the Captains of the fleet, and protested that there was plenty of time to finish the game, and beat the Spaniards after he had won it. Indeed, it would be quite as reasonable to accept the legend that he hewed his bowls to bits and threw the pieces into the sea, and that from each chip there sprang a war-ship fully armed. For the odds which would have been so overwhelmingly against the Spanish, if the north wind had not failed and Drake had succeeded in pinning them helplessly into the harbour of Corunna, were now exactly reversed, and the English fleet was pinned in Plymouth Sound at the mercy of guns and fire-ships, precisely as the Spanish would have been. The only thing that could possibly save England was that her Navy, in the teeth of the south-west wind which still blew, should regain the sea again before the Armada ruffling proudly along from the Lizard closed the entrance of the Sound. Every minute that elapsed brought utter and final disaster nearer, and since there is no real reason to suppose that the news sent Drake stark, staring mad, we must assume that he decided to postpone his game for less critical times, and ran down to the quayside, with the Captains at his heels."

Oh, Mr. Benson, Mr. Benson: leave us the illusions of our youth!

That reverend party, the vessel Chadband, asked oleagiously: "If the master of this house was to go forth into the city and there see an eel, and was to come back, and was to call unto him the mistress of this house, and was to say, 'Sarah, rejoice with me, for I have seen an elephant!' would that be Terewth?"

There was a wiser—one Gorgias—who wrote, "What is truth, but what we believe to be truth?"

Mr. Keble Chatterton, inclining towards the sophist, is more considerate than Mr. Benson! He dismisses doubts to the Appendix; and even then he is armed *cap-a-pie* to defend his hero against all challengers. A little waywardness, a certain confusion of details and dates, perhaps a slight gift for seeing elephantine eels—these are acknowledged. But it is written: "Nor does the fact that at the time when Smith claimed to have killed Turks the latter were Sigismund's allies weaken the story as a whole. Smith was not an accurate historian, but the general truth of his extraordinary adventures is, in the essentials, well supported."

The fact is that, to use our author's phrase, everything Smith did he did in the best Smith manner, for he was a specialist in single combat, whether on knight-errantry in Europe or pioneering and colonising in North America.

From that day in the year of Drake's death on which he deserted the merchant's office for the wide world, he looked for trouble as surely as trouble found him. Only once did he seek isolation; after four years' soldiering in the Low Countries under Joseph Duxbury, an English captain of free-lances, and after having been wrecked off the Northumberland coast at Holy Island. Then it was that, "glutted with too much company, wherein he took small delight," he "retired himself into a little wooddie pasture, a good way from any towne, invironed with many hundred Acres

of other woods: Here by a faire brook he built a Pavillion of boughes, where only in his cloaths he lay," studying the thoughts of Marcus Aurelius through the medium of Sir

Thomas North's "Dial of Princes," and also Machiavelli's "Art of Warre," keeping in condition the while by use of horse and lance and ring.

Then a brief space of residence in the Earl of Lincoln's household at Tattersall and the big decision. Writing of himself, John Smith related: "Thus when France and Netherlands had taught him to ride a Horse and use his Armes, with such rudiments of warre as his tender yeeres in those martiall Schooles could attaine unto; he was desirous to see more of the world, and trie his fortune against the Turkes: both lamenting and repenting to have seene so many Christians slaughter one another."

Out of this came his second "fall" to a confidence trick; he was thrown overboard from a pilgrim ship as a Jonah; he fought piratically; served under the Earl of Meldri; invented a method of signalling with torches and of deceiving the enemy with "fireworks"; and, most astonishing of all, met three Turks in single combat while the armies watched and wondered. The Lord Turbasha was the first, the Turbasha, "his shoulders ornamented with a pair of great wings of eagles' feathers within a ridge of silver, richly garnished with gold and precious stones," well mounted, well armoured, and well armed. He lost his head. Grualgo was the second. He lost his head. Bonny Mulgro was the third, and "he stood not long ere hee lost his head, as the rest had done."

Thus was the single combat habit established; but Smith did not always have the luck. Krim-Tartars took him prisoner, judging from the quality of his dress and his countenments that he was worth a ransom,

and he was sold as a slave in the market-place of a Danube town, probably Tchernavoda. A pasha bought him as a present for his mistress, a Mohammedan woman named Charatza Tragabigzanda. "Marched in file, chained by the neck to nineteen hundred other prisoners, this was how the enthusiast for travelling first sighted Constantinople's minarets." But the lady took a liking to the slave, and, coming to fear that he might be sold again and into bad hands, she sent him to her brother, Timor Pasha, ruler over an area known as Nalbrits, in the country of Cambia, between the Caspian and Black Seas. Timor did not do his sister's will. "Within an hour he caused Smith to be stripped naked, his head and beard shaved 'so bare as his hand.' A great iron ring, with a sickle-shaped shaft, was riveted around his neck; a coarse hair coat was placed on his back, and he found himself one of many Christian slaves compelled to suffer that which not even 'a dog could have lived to endure.'" As a result, Timor died suddenly: Smith, "forgetting all reason," beat out his brains with a threshing-bat; and, shackled as he was, journeyed into Russia, drawn to Muscovia by "the signe of a Crosse."

Still more wandering, and he returned to England. There the "plantation notion" seized him, and it held him for the rest of his life. "The Warres in Europe, Asia, and Affrica," he wrote in the year before he died, "taught me how to subdue the wilde Salvages

in Virginia and New-England, in America.'" And the Salvages were not his only difficulty when he was engaged in the foundation of Jamestown and the exploration of its neighbourhood. His dominant personality was offensive to some of the Royal Virginia Company's officers, and he was by no means always in agreement with his predecessors as President of the Council, or with those others whose names were revealed when the sealed box brought from home was opened. It was to be expected, and on the whole, no doubt, it was for the good, for it forced action. But for Smith's pertinacity, it would have been much later in the history of our colonisation when Virginia became the first permanent English settlement in North America. He it was who was mainly responsible for fortification, fighting, and food: the essentials. He it was who kept the curiously mixed colonists in hand, and encouraged them to face famine, sickness, and death. He it was who foiled conspiracies to desert and ordered: "You 'must be more industrious, or starve, how ever you have beene heretofore tollerated by the authoritie of the Councell, from that I have often commanded you. . . he that will not worke shall not eate (except by sicknesse he be disabled).'"

Most vital of all, he it was who held the "naturals" in check and contrived to trade with them for corn.

And so we come to the Princess Pocahontas, daughter of Chief Powhatan, the "Belle Sauvage" who saved John Smith and, as he had it, "next under God, was still the instrument to preserve this Colonie from death, famine and utter confusion"; afterwards married Captain John Rolfe believing Smith to be dead; was received by King James I. and his consort; and died at Gravesend in 1617.

Her romantic story has had its discreditors. Mr. Keble Chatterton defends it whole-heartedly, and believes firmly that Smith's attitude towards his saviour was one of gratitude, and no more.

After all, he had the best reasons for giving thanks. Surprised by Redskins, he was captured by Opechancanough. Him he fascinated with a compass, saving himself, but having to suffer exhibition before the tribes until he was brought before the Great Powhatan. He had a kindly welcome; and then—"A long consultation was held, two great stones were brought before Powhatan which were to form the executioner's block. Smith was seized, his head lain on the stones, and the men with their clubs were just about to beat out his brains when Pocahontas, the young daughter of Powhatan, rushed forward and laying her own head upon Smith's thus saved him from death. The appeal of this child, so dear to the chief, prevailed: the White Man's life should be spared and he should live to make hatchets for the chief; bells, beads and copper for her." As it happened, he was allowed to go to Jamestown two days later, on condition that he sent back a present of two guns and a grindstone.

At Jamefort "he courteously showed one of the Indians a couple of demi-culverins and a mill-stone for Powhatan.

"Now a demi-culverin was a gun which weighed 4500 lb., and fired a shot of 9 lb. about 800 yards. The Indians therefore found the gifts 'somewhat too heavie,' and when Smith had the guns discharged after being loaded with stones, and the visitors saw the boughs of a great tree that was covered with icicles come crashing down, the visitors ran away half dead with fear. With some difficulty, the latter were pacified, given some toys and presents for Powhatan, his women and children." And Pocahontas was always his friend.

The rest is History, a history of high endeavour in Virginia and New England, of dismays and disappointments, of exploring and mapping, of governing and being governed, of the perils of pioneers and the ingratitude of stay-at-homes, of warring and writing—a strange eventful history most admirably and most sympathetically set forth by one who realises, in the words of his subject, that "History is the memory of time, the life of the dead, and the happiness of the living"; and is careful that nothing shall dull the happiness.

E. H. G.



THREE TURKS LOSE THEIR HEADS TO JOHN SMITH: THE TRIO OF SINGLE COMBATS—WITH THE TURBASHAW, GRUALGO, AND BONNY MULGRO.

Reproduced from "Captain John Smith," by Courtesy of the Publishers.



These are the Lines that shew thy Face, but those That shew thy Grace and Glory, brighter be: Thy Faire-Discoveries and Fowle-Overthrowes Of Salvages, much Civilized by thee. Best shew thy Spirit; and to it Glory Wynn: So, thou art Brave without, but Golde within.

A SPECIALIST IN SINGLE COMBAT—
"IN THE BEST SMITH MANNER": CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

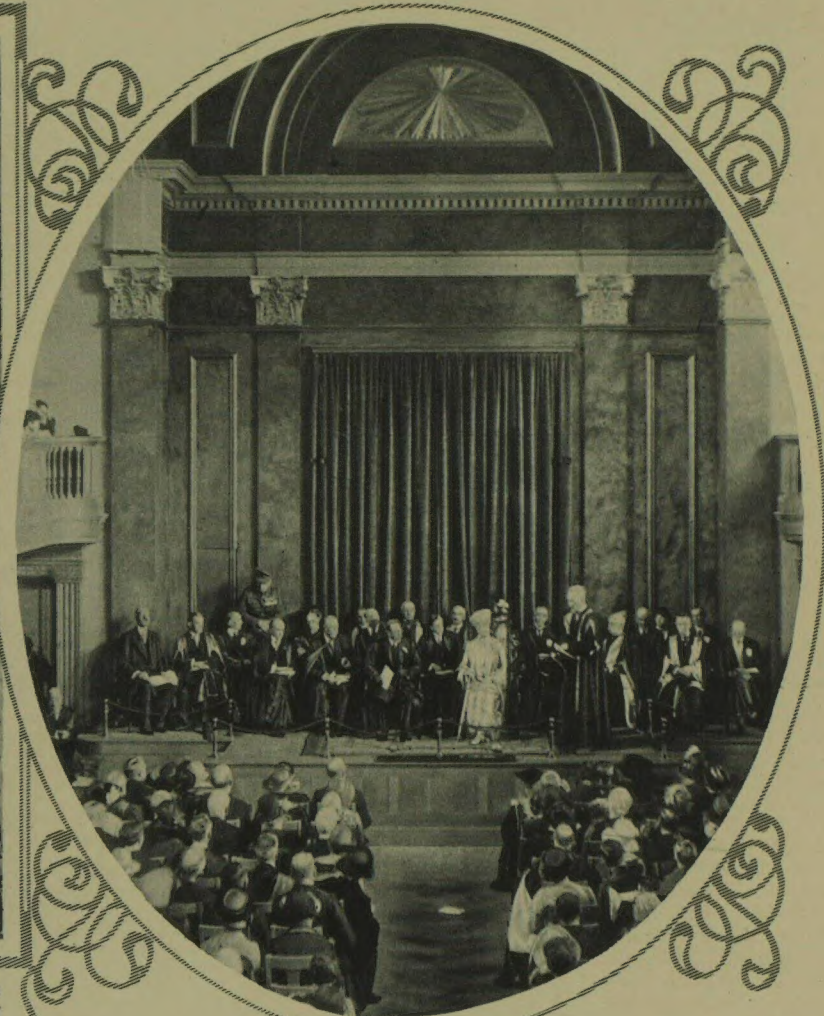
From the Engraving by his Contemporary Simon van der Pass. Reproduced from "Captain John Smith," by Courtesy of the Publishers.

* "Captain John Smith." By E. Keble Chatterton. Also an Allusion to "Sir Francis Drake." By E. F. Benson (Volumes of the Golden Hind Series; 12s. 6d. each; Published by John Lane, the Bodley Head, Ltd.).

ROYAL VISITS IN LONDON: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE; CROYDON HOSPITAL.



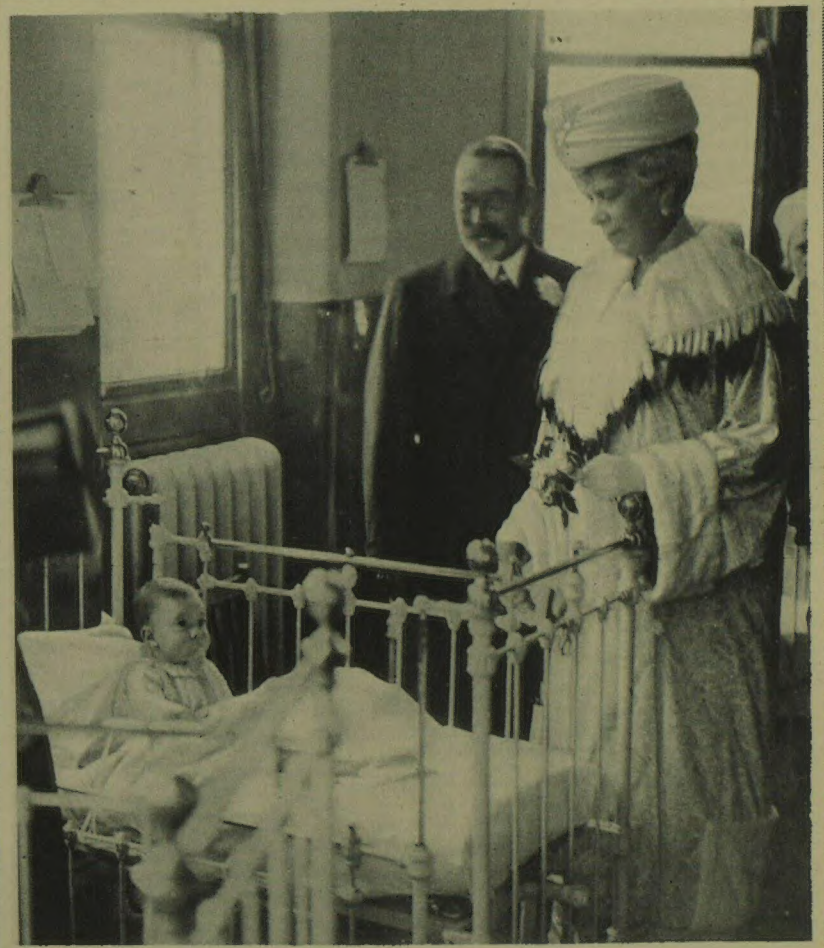
A ROYAL DRIVE ALONG TRANSFORMED REGENT STREET, FLORALLY DECORATED FOR THE OCCASION: THE KING AND QUEEN RECEIVE A GREAT PUBLIC WELCOME AS THEY PASS THROUGH THE NEW QUADRANT.



THE KING AND QUEEN INAUGURATE THE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: THEIR MAJESTIES LISTENING TO AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, SIR W. BEVERIDGE (RIGHT) IN THE NEW HALL.



THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE PORTICO OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: THE KING, FOLLOWED BY THE QUEEN (WITH THE VICE-CHANCELLOR), DESCENDING THE STEPS AMID A GATHERING OF MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS.



THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE CROYDON GENERAL HOSPITAL: THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE BEDSIDE OF LITTLE ALFRED DREW, OCCUPANT OF THE COT THAT WAS CROYDON'S WEDDING GIFT TO PRINCESS MARY.

On Thursday, June 23, the King and Queen drove in an open carriage through the West End to University College, Gower Street, to inaugurate the centenary of its foundation. The great feature of the drive was the passage through Regent Street, which regarded the occasion as conferring royal honour upon its new architectural aspect, now practically completed. In the floral decorations the Queen's favourite colour—hydrangea blue—predominated. At Waterloo Place the royal carriage halted to receive a welcome from the Westminster City Council, and again at the upper end of Regent Street, to be welcomed by the Council of

St. Marylebone. On arrival at University College their Majesties entered the new Great Hall, where addresses were delivered by the Vice-Chancellor (Sir W. Beveridge) and the Chairman of the College Committee (Lord Chelmsford), to which the King replied. Afterwards presentations took place at the portico and on the south lawn, and visits were made to Sir Flinders Petrie's exhibition of Palestinian antiquities (see page 11) and the Slade School art exhibition. On Saturday, June 25, their Majesties attended the opening, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, of a new out-patients' department at the Croydon General Hospital.

PALESTINE TREASURES INSPECTED BY THE KING AND QUEEN.

GERAR RELICS IN THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CENTENARY EXHIBITION.

By SIR FLINDERS PETRIE, F.R.S., etc., Professor of Egyptology at University College, London.

(N.B.—FIGURE NUMBERS REFER TO ILLUSTRATIONS ON THIS AND THE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

IF you will take down from your shelves a certain unfashionable history called Genesis, much will be found in it about the importance of the old city of Gerar. The patriarchs named there used to seem to be at the beginnings of things, but now far older ages have become familiar to our eyes; the times of Abraham and Isaac come in the midst of well-known ages, and it is well to try to understand their surroundings. Gerar was a good place to search for the history of Palestine, for, being a frontier town facing Egypt, it was certain to have many links with what is well known.

So last December a party of eight from the British School of Archaeology in Egypt left Gaza, and, going nine miles south over perfectly bare, brown, rolling country, with only Bedawin tents in sight, they settled at a mound now known as Tell Jemmeh, the ancient city of Gerar (Fig. 1). At first it seemed as if we were alone in the desert; then a few people drifted up from tents scattered here and there;

The gold frontlet (Fig. 13) was probably placed on a statue; with it was a gold grounding of a roundel with lotus flowers and buds. Eight gold ear-rings

women were very devout, as Jeremiah describes. The innumerable pottery figures (Fig. 8) were the household centres of her worship. When Egypt ruled, as under Shishak, the hair is arranged as an Egyptian wig, like the middle head on the left; when Syria was in power the hair ends in a coil on each side, as the middle figure in the lower row. A usual way of making such figures was to turn an upright pot on the wheel, attach feet below, and stick in a moulded head on the top, the peg end of which is plain in the centre head of the top row here. As the models became worn in repeated moulding, the detail of the hair was recut in clumsy fashion. Certainly art did not help devotion in the worshipper.

The influences of the further East are mainly seen at the time of Shishak, whose name Sheshenqu shows that he came from Susa in Persia. The rough pottery models of chariots (Fig. 11) which had wheels are also found in Assyria, and various forms of arrow-heads were derived from Central Asia.

A trachyte lamp-bowl with a bull's head came from the north. Later Assyrian rule under Esarhaddon produced a large cylinder of lapis lazuli (Fig. 5) with two sacred figures which are well known in Babylonian mythology; these are the bird-scorpion with the head of a god, and the dugong figure of the god Ea, who civilised mankind. Many little incense altars of Assyrian form were found, of the same age (Fig. 6). A rubbish-pit of this time contained a great quantity of broken table-service of pottery; the forms and material are quite unknown hitherto in Palestine. The graceful bowls and the very thin egg-shell fabric mark this for Assyrian, and it seems to be the waste from the house of the governor, who imported his crockery from home.



FIG. 1. THE SITE OF THE CITY WHOSE HERDMEN "DID STRIVE WITH ISAAC'S HERDMEN" FOR A WELL (GEN. 26, 20): THE MOUND OF GERAR FROM THE EAST. The stream has cut away the mound as a cliff (on the right). The dark band half-way up marks the top of the natural hill; above that is 50 ft. of ruins. The whole of this crescent hollow of the hill has been washed away by denudation.

(Fig. 4) were of this same age. These are of just the time when "they had golden ear-rings because they were Ishmaelites," as is said of the people of Midian whom Gideon slew. Evidently this temporary abundance of gold was well known to the writer of the Book of Judges.

Coming down to the occupation by Shishak—he built a town with well-laid foundations of several courses of bricks laid in sand, which marks the out-level of his work. Here in the floors of the houses we found several little crocks containing the jewellery of the ladies, who had hidden it in this way for safety. One set (Fig. 7) consists of three necklaces of carnelian and agate, a row of little blue glazed collars with the head of the cat goddess of

Egypt—Bastet—which belong to this dynasty; an ivory figure of the goddess Hathor—otherwise Ashtoreth; a Babylonian black cylinder with figures; and many small Egyptian amulets. Another hoard had a necklace of rock crystal and carnelian, and others of carnelian and agate. A long girdle of cowry shells is a token of some decline in wealth, as it was a cheap ornament. A later hoard had similar necklaces and girdle, with a scarab set in a silver mounting.

The popular goddess of the Jewish idolater was the Queen of Heaven, Ashtoreth, to whom the



FIG. 3. NEW SPECIMENS FOR THE EARLY HISTORY OF IRON, DISCOVERED AT GERAR: LARGE IRON PLOUGH-POINTS, AN ADZE, AND TWO HOES, MADE ABOUT 1200 B.C.

Meanwhile, there had been European influences between the two Oriental periods. About the ninth century B.C. the safety-pin, or fibula, was brought into Palestine (Fig. 12), where it was made in a form unknown elsewhere, with the butt of the pin inserted in a socket of the bow. The last stage was to do away with the spring of the pin, and swivel the pin sideways on a rivet joint. Many pieces of coloured glass-work from Cumæ, and a profusion of Cypriot pottery, also mark the age of Mediterranean influence.

A block of sandstone (Fig. 9) helps us with the history of the week; it has rows of fourteen strokes, which belong to a seven-day week, and not to a lunation. Another block has on it the frame of concentric squares, for a game familiar in the West. A smaller block has the old Egyptian game-board of 3 by 10 squares.

Lastly, in the Roman age, a new site was adopted, near the old mound. A rubbish-hole there contained much broken



FIG. 4. MADE WHEN THE PEOPLE OF MIDIAN WHOM GIDEON SLEW "HAD GOLDEN EARRINGS BECAUSE THEY WERE ISHMAELITES": GOLD EARRINGS FROM GERAR OF 1200 B.C.

The earrings in the lower row have a band of braided gold thread on the under-side.



FIG. 2. HOW "THE SWORD OF GIDEON" MAY HAVE BEEN WROUGHT: A SWORD-FURNACE, WITH THE BACK BROKEN AWAY, AND A LONG RAISED BED (TO LEFT) FOR HEATING BLADES—AN ANCIENT ARMOURER'S FORGE AT GERAR.

gradually, as our purpose of excavating became known, more came from longer distances, until at last we had nearly four hundred on our pay-roll, and dozens more were waiting each week for work. The season was a desperately bad one for drought, and but for our pay the people would have had to join the long processions of migration to pastures farther north. The climate of Gerar gives rich crops if rain is good, but the bad years prevent any settlement of population.

In order to search the place it was needful to clear town after town, one over the other. Each town that we bared had long walls and rooms to be surveyed, and the position and level of everything that was found required to be noted on the drawings of the objects. Thus when the town of the age of the Jewish kings was bared and recorded, it had to be all removed in order to reach the town built by Shishak which lay under it. So altogether six successive towns were cleared, by cutting away about thirty feet of the mound. The period of each of these towns is identified by its contact with known history from 1500 down to 400 B.C. From this each foot of level has its own date and connections established.

A matter of general interest is the early history of iron. Here the oldest iron knives date as far back as 1350 B.C.; by 1200 B.C. there were furnaces for iron-smelting, and large tools were being made—a pick of seven pounds weight, large hoes, and plough-irons (Fig. 3). Elsewhere two sword-furnaces were found (Fig. 2) having a cubical fireplace, and a raised bed leading from it more than three feet long, for heating the sword-blades. Excepting one ear-ring, all the gold found in the site was at one level, of about 1200 B.C.

(Continued on page 47.)

TREASURES FOUND WHERE ISAAC DWELT:

GERAR RELICS THAT INTERESTED THE KING AND QUEEN.



FIG. 5. WITH MYTHICAL ANIMALS: AN IMPRESSION OF AN ASSYRIAN LAPIS LAZULI CYLINDER (700 B.C.)



FIG. 6. DATING FROM ESARHADDON'S TIME: A LIMESTONE INCENSE ALTAR OF ASSYRIAN ORIGIN (700 B.C.).



FIG. 7. A HOARD OF CARNELIAN AND AGATE NECKLACES, WITH COWRY-SHELL GIRDLES: JEWELLERY FROM GERAR DATED BY THE EGYPTIAN AMULETS TO ABOUT 900 B.C.



FIG. 8. THE "QUEEN OF HEAVEN" WORSHIPPED BY IDOLATROUS JEWISH WOMEN, AS RECORDED BY JEREMIAH: POTTERY HEADS OF THE GODDESS ASHTORETH, DATING FROM 900 TO 600 B.C.



FIG. 9. EARLY EVIDENCE OF A SEVEN-DAY WEEK: A SANDSTONE CALENDAR NOTCHED WITH ROWS OF FOURTEEN STROKES, OR DAYS IN FORTNIGHTS.



FIG. 10. ROMAN GLASS FROM GERAR: A UNIQUE BOTTLE, WITH FOURTEEN THREADS OF GLASS INSIDE JOINING SHOULDER AND BASE (SEVENTH TO SIXTH CENTURY A.D.)



FIG. 11. A POTTERY MODEL CHARIOT OF ASSYRIAN ORIGIN (C. 900 B.C.), AN EXAMPLE OF INFLUENCES FROM THE FURTHER EAST.

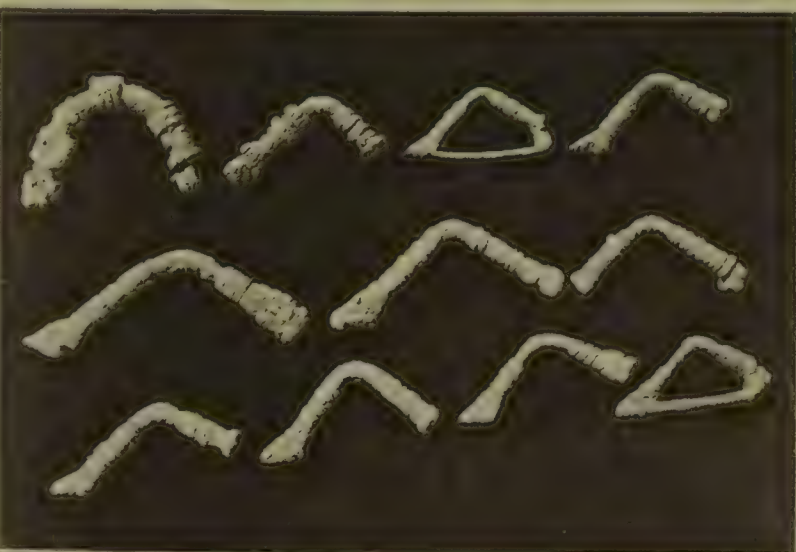


FIG. 12. BRONZE FIBULE (SAFETY-PINS) OF AN UNKNOWN FORM MADE AT GERAR (900-600 B.C.): INDICATIONS OF EUROPEAN INFLUENCE BETWEEN THE TWO ORIENTAL PERIODS.

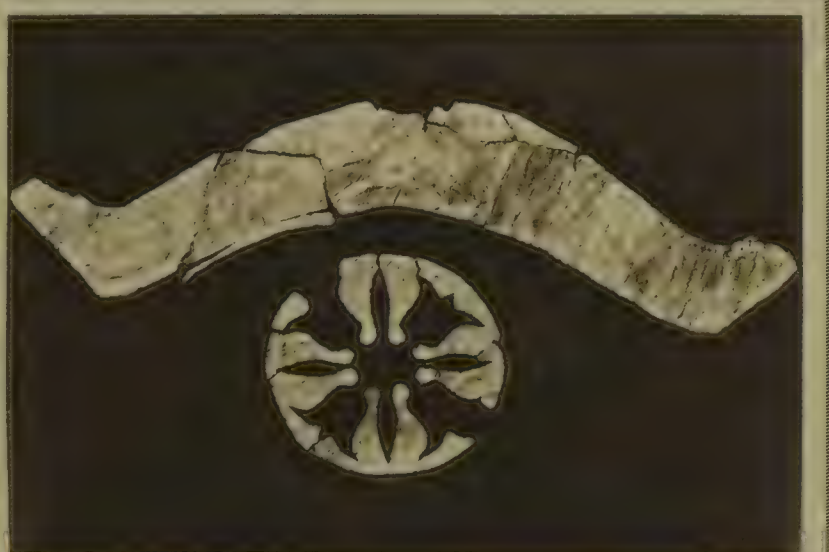


FIG. 13. GOLD-WORK OVER 3000 YEARS OLD: A GOLD FRONTLET, PROBABLY STRIPPED FROM A STATUE, AND THE GOLD GROUND FOR AN INLAY OF LOTUS FLOWERS AND BUDS FROM A ROUNDEL (1200 B.C.).

When the King and Queen visited University College, London, on June 23, to inaugurate the celebrations of its centenary, they inspected with great interest the exhibition of Palestinian antiquities arranged by Sir Flinders Petrie, the famous archaeologist, who has long held the Chair of Egyptology at the College. In his article on the opposite page, he describes the discoveries made last winter at Gerar, and the photographs given there and above represent some of the most interesting objects found, and included in the exhibition. The illustrations are numbered to correspond with descriptive references in the article. As Sir Flinders

Petrie points out, Gerar is mentioned several times in the Book of Genesis. Thus in chapter 26, verses 1, 2 and 6, we read: "And there was a famine in the land. . . . And Isaac went unto Abimelech king of the Philistines unto Gerar. And the Lord appeared unto him, and said, Go not down into Egypt; dwell in the land which I shall tell thee of. . . . And Isaac dwelt in Gerar." It was there that Isaac told the men of the place that his wife Rebekah was his sister, and it was there that his herdmen disputed over a well with the herdmen of Gerar. The sites of successive periods superimposed on the mound of Gerar were explored.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MY tale of books this week touches the greatest of all subjects—religion; and if I pursued all the vistas of thought opening out from the volumes before me, I could fill the whole of *The Illustrated London News* every week for the rest of my natural life. Fortunately for the paper and its readers, however, this danger is remote, for my business is not to enter upon argument, but merely to describe a book's contents. Were I to emulate that "priest severe," Sir Macklin, who "argued high" and "argued low, and also argued round about him," I should promptly be "walked off," as he was by the worthy Bishop.

I begin with a work of fiction containing a religious element, a book of remarkable power and consummate literary art, namely, "EROS THE SLAYER." Two Estonian Tales. By Aino Kallas. Translated from the Finnish by Alex Matson. (Cape; 6s.) Albeit no Finnish scholar myself, I can commend the translation as excellent English. Mme. Kallas, by the way, is the wife of the Estonian Minister to this country, and is already known here as the author of "The White Ship," recently reissued in the Travellers' Library.

Both the love stories in her new volume indirectly concern religion, for both are told by pastors, the one as "spiritual father," and the other as husband, of a "star-crossed" heroine, and both give glimpses of a bleak and joyless creed associated with a ruthless social order in the sixteenth century. The heroine of the first tale was born at a castle in Livland in 1533, and the narrator, introducing himself, says: "I, Matthæus Jeremias Friesner, by the grace of God Vicar of Rannu right up to the coming of the Muscovite into the land, held in my arms the said damsel Barbara, at the Holy Font, where she was baptised according to the pure and unalloyed Evangelium of Wittenberg."

Having broken the laws of an iron caste by eloping with a man of meaner rank, Barbara was haled before a family council and handed over to the inconceivable cruelty of a brother. The second and longer tale, told by the Rector of Reigi (born in Finland in 1592), is a "Paolo and Francesca" drama played out in a lonely parish on an icy northern shore, and reaching its climax in the Court House of the town of Tallinn. For poignancy, strength in restraint, and vivid word-painting, these stories are unsurpassed by anything I know in this class of modern fiction.

The gradual decline of cruelty in connection with religious controversy, along with the growing detachment of the Church from politics, and its restriction—in this country, at any rate—to matters of conduct and education, are among the facts that impress me in looking through five volumes of Messrs. Macmillan's admirable new series of Great English Churchmen. The general editor is Mr. Sidney Dark, and his policy has been "to select a biographer sympathetic with the character with whom he deals, since, in the view of the editor, sympathy is necessary to understanding. . . . The writers represent every school of thought in the English Church." The volumes are uniformly bound in black, with gold lettering, well printed, but not illustrated, and are sold at 6s. each.

The general editor is himself responsible for "Sr. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY." Mr. Dark leaves us in no doubt as to his theory of a biographer's duty. He is all for partisanship and against a colourless "hear both sides" attitude. "It is impossible," he declares, "to write impartial history unless the writer is content to be a bore," and he instances Creighton's "History of the Papacy" as contrasted with the vivacity of Froude. Mr. Dark's frank avowal of bias is certainly preferable to an assumed air of dispassionate inquiry cloaking a subtle propagandism.

"It must be freely admitted," he says, "that to regard the Reformation, as I do, as almost an unqualified calamity . . . is almost inevitably to overestimate the splendours and to underestimate the squalor of the ages that preceded it. . . . My own point of view, or I should perhaps say, my own prejudice, is very evident. I make no claim to inhuman impartiality." Becket is to me a heroic figure."

The next two volumes of the series deal with later Archbishops of Canterbury, equally ill-starred. In "THE LIFE OF THOMAS CRANMER," By Anthony C. Deane, M.A., Hon. Canon of Worcester, we read of the Cambridge Don who, by unkind chance, forsook the placid

waters of Cam for the turbulent stream of public affairs, and of the King who destroyed Becket's shrine and burnt his bones, finding it intolerable "that a prelate who had flouted royal authority should be revered among the saints." A character very different from Cranmer, but destined also to a tragic fate, is ably portrayed in "ARCHBISHOP LAUD." By A. S. Duncan-Jones. Summing up, the author says of Laud: "He saved for England the conception that the Church had a Divine and not a Parliamentary origin."

A strong contrast to the previous volumes, as regards the religious and social life they picture, is afforded in "JOHN WESLEY." By William Holden Hutton, D.D., Dean of Winchester; and "THOMAS ARNOLD." By the Rev. R. J. Campbell, D.D. "Wesley," says Dean Hutton,

sympathies and tolerance

for the beliefs of others would have attempted such a task. Mr. Browne, I imagine, would say alike to Jew or Christian, Buddhist or Moslem, with the author of "Rugby Chapel"—

"Nay, look closer into man!
Tell me, can you find indeed
Nothing sure, no moral plan
Clear prescribed, without your creed?"

"No, I nothing can perceive!
Without that, all's dark for men.
That, or nothing, I believe."
"For God's sake, believe it then."

Whatever our own particular "doxy" may be, we should know something of the shapes religion has taken in other ages and in other lands. For popular purposes Mr. Browne's book, I think, "answers very well," though I should not be surprised to hear of its being placed on the "Index Expurgatorius."

The same fate might conceivably befall "THE RELIGION OF AN OPTIMIST." By Hamilton Fyfe (Leonard Parsons, 10s. 6d.), for the author is far from optimistic regarding any form of sacerdotalism. For him, as for Mr. Browne, there is a great gulf fixed between the personal religion of Jesus and the organised religion of the Church. "George Moore's drama, *The Apostle* [writes Mr. Fyfe], which represents Christ alive long after the Crucifixion, repudiating with indignation the doctrine which St. Paul is teaching in his name, is rooted in truth. Whether St. Paul would have killed Christ for trying to stop the spread of Christianity (as he does in the play), each must judge for himself." But though, in its criticism of the Church, Mr. Fyfe's book is an appeal from Christianity to Christ, he nourishes no bitterness either against Rome or Canterbury. "No one," he says, "with a heart capable of being touched by the beauty, the mystery, of the Catholic faith, expressed in ritual so moving, and through the ages shining with so brilliant and so tender a glow on the lives of countless believers, can help feeling an interest not merely historical, an admiration not alone æsthetic, for the Mother of all Christian Churches. . . . One feels a craving for the peace that seems to be offered. . . . At one time in my life I yielded to that desire for ease." Nor is his feeling less kindly towards our own Church of England or the Nonconformists. "How can we think of the Anglican Church service without gratitude for the rhythm and resonance in the language of its prayers and Litany . . . written in the age when English reached its highest mark of musical yet masculine, vigorous splendour."

I have only room to indicate very briefly the scope of Mr. Fyfe's book on the positive side. After weighing science and art in the scales, and finding them both wanting as substitutes for religion, he propounds his own creed—a religion of Comradeship; an application of the Golden Rule not only among individuals, but also between nations. The book is permeated by the spirit it extols, and by a deep sincerity; nor does it lack humour, especially in the opening dialogue on various definitions of an optimist and a pessimist.

Thus, "The classic example of optimism is the man who bought something from a Scotsman hoping to sell it at a profit to a Jew"; or, "A pessimist wears a belt as well as braces."

This line of thought recalls a kindred discussion in Mr. J. B. Priestley's delightful new book of essays, "OPEN HOUSE" (Heinemann; 6s.). It contains a convivial episode entitled "The Pessimists," tending to show that pessimism is not inconsistent with boisterous youth and a hearty appetite. Some other books were down on my list, most of them making contacts, more or less, with matters of belief or speculation; but for the present I must be content merely to name them. They are: "CLAIRVOYANCE AND MATERIALISATION," A Record of Experiments. By (the late) Dr. Gustave Geley. Illustrated (Fisher Unwin—Benn; 30s.); "MEMORABILIA." By Isabelle de Steiger. Illustrated (Rider; 21s.), being remembrances of a woman artist and writer interested in spiritualism and theosophy; "OUR GREAT HERITAGE." By W. T. F. Jarrold. Illustrated (Simpkin Marshall; 5s.), an exposition of the "British-Israel" theory identifying "the Anglo-Saxon race with the Lost Tribes"; "GOOD HEALTH AND HAPPINESS," A new Science of Health. By J. Ellis Barker. With Introduction by Sir Arbuthnot Lane (Murray; 7s. 6d.); and "EAT AND GET WELL." By Josiah Oldfield. (Methuen; 3s. 6d.) Here, methinks, it is meet to pause, for (in the words of St. Paul) "I have finished my course."

C. E. B.

To Our Readers and Photographers at Home and Abroad.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" has always been famed for its treatment of the various branches of Science.

Its archæological articles and illustrations are known throughout the world, and its pages dealing with Natural History and Ethnology are of equal value. These and other subjects are dealt with in our pages in a more extensive way than in any other illustrated weekly journal. We take this opportunity, therefore, of urging our readers to forward to us photographs of interest in these branches of Science. Few people visiting the less-known parts of the world fail to equip themselves with cameras, and we wish to inform explorers and others who travel that we are glad to consider photographs which show curious customs of various nationalities, civilised and uncivilised, their sports, habits, and costumes; in fact, anything of a little-known or unusual character.

We are very pleased to receive, also, photographs dealing with Natural History in all its branches, especially those which are of a novel description. Our pages deal thoroughly with unfamiliar habits of birds, animals, fishes, and insects.

To Archæologists we make a special appeal to send us the results of recent discoveries.

In addition, we are glad to consider photographs or rough sketches illustrating important events throughout the world; but such contributions should be forwarded by the quickest possible route, immediately after the events.

We welcome and pay well for all outside contributions published by us, and, in the event of any contributions being unsuitable for "The Illustrated London News," we will, at the request of the sender, pass the material to our own distributing agency, in order that it may have a chance of being placed elsewhere.

Contributions should be addressed to: The Editor, *The Illustrated London News*, 15, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

"revived the passion of English priests for the poor. . . . Once again the Church of England made a gigantic effort to become the Church of the people." Wesley's work, he points out again, made for stability in England amid the political upheavals of eighteenth-century Europe. Dr. Arnold's early death, which inspired his poet son to write "Rugby Chapel," moves his latest biographer to say: "He inaugurated a new era in pedagogy, but he had not yet come to his own in other fields. Had he lived longer, the victory of a spiritually minded liberalism in theology and social ethics would have been sooner won. . . . With Arnold at the centre of affairs for another twenty-five years the entire history of the Church of England in the latter half of the nineteenth century would have taken a somewhat different course."

Leaving these scenes of clerical life in "our rough island story," I feel a complete change of mental air in "THIS BELIEVING WORLD." A Simple Account of the Great Religions of Mankind. By Lewis Browne. With more than seventy Illustrations and Animated Maps drawn by the Author (Benn; 7s. 6d.). Internal evidence of spelling and a "colourful" style betrays an origin beyond the Atlantic, and the book has all the racy candour of American rationalism. It is not written, however, in any scoffing spirit, but seeks to set forth, historically, the growth of every form of faith, and to bring out its best qualities, as well as its defects. Only a writer with broad

FLYING FIVE MILES HIGH: EQUIPMENT FOR A NEW HENDON EVENT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, FROM OFFICIAL INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE AIR MINISTRY. (COPYRIGHTED.)



WITH ELECTRICALLY WARMED CLOTHING AND GOGGLES, AND AN OXYGEN MASK: AN AIRMAN IN ALTITUDE KIT.

A new feature in this year's Royal Air Force Display at Hendon, on July 2, will be a climbing race in which several of our latest single-seater fighters will compete. In the future aerial fighting may take place at terrific heights, and, as there are steady trade winds high above the ground, commercial aircraft also may have to possess great climbing powers. The machines engaged, "Game Cocks" and "Siskins"—can reach well over 10,000 ft. in five minutes, and they will be given fifteen minutes to see how high they can climb. Each machine will contain a sealed barograph, which automatically records the altitude in ink on a rotating cylinder, and is operated by bellows that move according to atmospheric pressure. The pilots must, of course, be protected against the cold at these great altitudes (about 40 to 50 degrees of frost at 20,000 ft.), and must have oxygen breathing apparatus to withstand the rarefied

atmosphere. At only 15,000 ft. the atmospheric pressure is half that on the ground. When fully equipped the men present a very bizarre appearance. Over their eyes are goggles warmed by fine wires energised by electricity, and kept from clouding by condensation. Under their thick fur-lined outer flying-suits is an inner suit with the waistcoat carrying a grid of electrically heated wires. Their gloves are similarly treated, and also the soles of their inner boots. There is a generator for producing oxygen which passes through pipes and is controlled by the pilot, with a flow-meter giving correct pressures at given heights, and the oxygen is taken into the breathing-mask over the mouth. The mask may also have a microphone fitted, so that the pilot can speak by wireless to the ground or to other pilots in flight, and can listen by means of ear-telephones inside his flying-helmet.

THE R.A.F. REPELS AN "ENEMY" AIR ATTACK ON LONDON: A SPECTACULAR "THRILL" ARRANGED FOR THE HENDON DISPLAY.

FROM THE DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL

ARTIST, W. E. JOHNS. (COPYRIGHTED.)



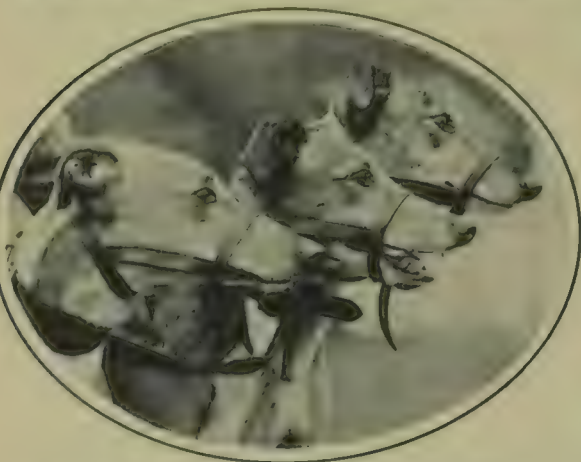
A PICTORIAL FORECAST OF A BIG MOMENT IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE DISPLAY AT HENDON: AN AERIAL BATTLE FOR THE DEFENCE OF LONDON.

One of the most spectacular and sensational episodes on the programme of the Royal Air Force Display at Hendon, arranged for July 2, is an attack on London by "enemy" aeroplanes, driven off by defending machines after a realistic encounter "in the central blue." "One of the big moments," writes the artist, "will be when two squadrons of bombers (D.H. 9's—Hyderabad and a Vimy) endeavour to attack London, and after a thrilling battle are turned back by fighters of Nos. 19 and 29 Squadrons (Grebes), which form part of the air defences of Great Britain. Casualties occur on both sides: machines spin down out of control, and one bursts into flames, the crew escaping by parachute (that is, if the weather permits). In the top left-hand corner, six "enemy" two-seater bombers (D.H.9's) are seen under anti-aircraft fire and pursued by Grebes of No. 29 Squadron. In the foreground one "enemy" bomber (second

from left) is going down, closely attended by a Grebe of No. 19 Squadron (extreme left). In the centre an "enemy" Hyderabad (the large machine at the top) is diving out of control, followed by two Grebes of No. 29 Squadron, watching its fall. Two other Hyderabad (further to left, below) are pursued by a close formation of four single-seater fighters of No. 19 Squadron. On the right a twin-engined "enemy" bomber (a Vimy) is in flames, and one of the crew, having jumped clear, is pulling the rip-cord to release his parachute. Behind the Vimy is a defending fighter shooting at it. In the centre foreground is a single-seater Grebe fighter of No. 19 Squadron out of control." The action begins with the approach of "enemy" machines, flying in squadron formation, from the direction of Chipping Barnet, while some of the defenders (No. 29 Squadron) arrive from the south. Heavy anti-aircraft fire opens on the "enemy."

Greyhound - Racing: Thrills of Ownership.

THE new sport of racing greyhounds after an electric "hare," which, after a remarkable success in Manchester, is now meeting with even greater success in the West End of London, at the White City, has many sound reasons for its sudden popularity—reasons so sound, indeed, that, if it remains under capable control, it seems destined to play a part only equalled by football as a popular pastime amongst all classes of the community



THE RACING GREYHOUND: HEADS OF THREE TYPICAL DOGS RECENTLY SEEN AT THE WHITE CITY—(LEFT TO RIGHT) BILLYEKIN, BRITISH EVER, AND BEGIN EARLY.

and both sexes. In fact, the great interest shown in the new sport by women of every kind is one of its most noticeable characteristics. The average Englishman or woman has as great a love for a good dog as for a good horse; but it is not given to many to have either the money or the time to attend race-meetings very frequently, and certainly there are few people nowadays who can afford to keep a string of race-horses.

In greyhound track-racing, you see one of the swiftest, if not the fleetest of foot, of all dogs, and also one of the most graceful, "trained to the hour," showing what he can do in the way of speed on the "flat," and, in an absolute epic of poetry of motion, skimming over hurdles like a bird in flight. There is, moreover, no possible cruelty to the pursuing dogs, who chase but never catch, or to the quarry—which is mainly an affair of iron bars and bolts which, realistically camouflaged as a genuine "hare," runs on an iron bar projecting at right angles from a concealed electric trolley.

The setting of the racecourse—and this applies to Manchester and to other tracks which are being opened all over the country—is picturesque; the "stage management" of the racing is surprisingly spectacular; the prices of admission are as cheap as the seats at a cinema; and the spectators have no chance of getting wet on a bad day—as in horse-racing, football, tennis, cricket, and other sports—as fully three-quarters of the available accommodation is under cover, and it would not be likely that more than this would be required on a wet night.

The racing is held in the evening, the first race taking place at about half-past seven; so the business man can go "racing" at a trifling cost three times a week, without having to neglect any of his work to do so. There are plenty of book-makers to give a little "flutter" to those who want it—mostly, up to the present, at very cramped "odds," owing to the ignorance of "form" on both sides—and, instead of a long motor or train journey to a race-course some miles out of the nearest town, all the greyhound race-tracks which are being built are as accessible to the workers in industrial and residential neighbourhoods as a theatre or picture-palace.

But the fact which is creating the greatest interest of all in the new sport is the possibility of actually becoming an "owner" and seeing one's own dog run, with all the shouting and the betting and the excitement of the race, at a cost per annum which

would not keep a second-rate selling-plater for much more than a couple of months! Even working-men up in the North are becoming owners of racing greyhounds, and doubtless they will be doing the same thing in London. Those who cannot afford to buy a whole dog go into partnership to share a dog, or even form a syndicate of four to run a dog in the name of one of them. The only fear is that the supply of dogs may not be sufficient for the sudden demand, but at present there is a good supply of dogs which have been hitherto kept for coursing and of young dogs of good pedigree which are being imported from Ireland. There breeding takes place on a large scale to supply the needs of the United States, where one association with its affiliated companies already owns a hundred and fifty tracks.

At the present time a dog of unimpeachable pedigree, registered in the Greyhound Stud Book, can be purchased for from £15 to £30. These are all dogs who are either raw to any form of racing altogether or have been used to coursing but not to the track. Some of the latter, of course, if well known, can command fancy prices up to £500 or more. An Irish coursing dog which ran in the first week at the White City—and on this occasion got beaten—had been bought only a week or two earlier by a well-known coursing owner for £250; but another dog which belongs to a White City owner, and has already become famous, became his property a year or so ago for a five-pound note.

When greyhound track-racing was first introduced into this country from America last summer, in Manchester, it was necessary to popularise the sport before many owners could be found to put in their own dogs; so the Greyhound Racing Association purchased a large number of dogs and allowed people to "nominate" them, as in coursing; that is to say, you could "adopt" a dog to run in your name so long as you paid for its keep and entrance fees. This led to a certain amount of confusion, and, as there are now so many people who are anxious to possess dogs of their own, the Greyhound Racing Association abolished the system before the opening of the White City, and all dogs have now to be registered in the names of their actual owners, in which they run. The dogs which were previously "nominated" by various celebrities are now being bought by them outright, or sold to other people, and the large number of other dogs which have been purchased by the Association to infuse new blood into the programmes later, and have not yet been trained for greyhound-racing, are also offered for sale, the policy of the Greyhound Association being to own no dogs themselves in future at all.

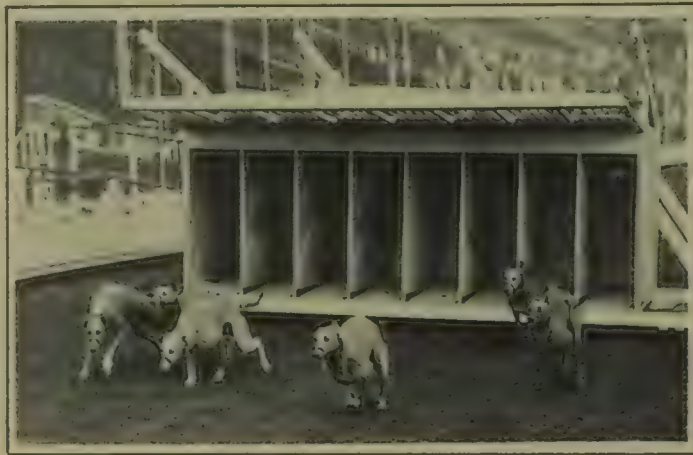


NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN! GREYHOUND-RACING AS "A NOVEL SPORT" INTRODUCED IN 1876—A CONTEMPORARY DRAWING FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" ENTITLED "ARTIFICIAL HARE COURSING AT HENDON."

This drawing from "The Illustrated London News" of September 23, 1876, confirms once more the old adage that "there is nothing new under the sun." An article headed, "Greyhound-Racing" in the same number says: "We give an illustration of a novel sport, which promises to become exceedingly popular. . . . The patent (an interesting trial of which recently took place at Hendon—vide sketch) is for a mechanical arrangement by which an artificial hare is made to travel along the ground at any required pace, and so naturally to resemble the living animal that it is eagerly pursued by greyhounds. To quote the patentee: 'It is not intended in any way to imitate coursing; it is purely and simply greyhound-racing. . . . The contrivance is, like most good inventions, of the simplest description. . . . The first 'Greyhound-Race' meeting is to be held at Hendon on Saturday, October 7, when the Hendon Cup, a sixteen-dog stake, and other stakes, will be run for.' All this happened over fifty years ago. The exact details of the mechanical contrivance are not stated.

These are the dogs which are now available at from £15 to £30 apiece. I understand that they are all registered dogs of good pedigree, and a guarantee is given that they have never been "tried" for track-racing. The Greyhound Racing Association will, however, give them a trial for would-be purchasers, and, if they show that they are not likely to be of any use at the new sport, will give the chance of a second "pick." With the increasing popularity of greyhound-racing, a large number of people will turn to breeding greyhounds; but of course dogs for racing will not be available from these sources for some time. Another available source of supply is the chance of picking up cheap a dog which has been used at small coursing meetings, or buying from farmers and others in outlying parts of the country. In the latter case, the registration regulation may prove a difficulty, as the possibilities are that the owner has not troubled to register the dog, and may not even know its pedigree.

Once having secured a registered dog, the problems of ownership are easy. Provided accommodation is available, the Greyhound Racing Association



HOW A GREYHOUND-RACE IS STARTED: A TRIAL START (WITHOUT NUMBERED COATS, AS WORN IN A RACE)—SIX DOGS LEAVING THE STARTING-GATE AS THE FRONT IS RAISED.

will take the dog into the kennels at the White City, or any of their tracks, "school" it, handicap it, feed and house it, give it veterinary attention when required, and enter it in races for an inclusive fee of £1 a week. The racing manager of the Association is Major Lyne Dixon, the well-known coursing judge; and at the White City there are six official trainers, also all of them well known on the coursing field for many years.

Major Dixon has given me many instances of small owners—men who were coursing very second-rate dogs at small meetings in the winter—whom he persuaded to send their dogs to Manchester for track-racing last summer, and very few of these failed to pay for their keep before the season was over. The prizes used not to be very large. Until the White City was opened, the usual "stakes" were £10 for the winner, and £5 for the second; but these have now been practically doubled, and there are big prizes of £50, £100, and more for special races. Novices' races at the White City opening meeting for greyhounds that had never run on any track carried a first prize of £15 and a second of £7 10s. The first one was won by that well-known coursing owner, Sir R. Woodman Burbidge, with his dog Whatcombe, by Jamie—Littleton Sylvia.

A point, in conclusion, for would-be owners to remember is that, whether they train their dogs themselves or whether they leave them in the very capable hands of the official trainers of the track, the dogs are required to be in the official kennels at the White City or elsewhere a full week before any race in which they are entered. This is to enable trials to take place for handicapping purposes—at which the owner, of course, can be present—and to guard against misbehaviour. Dogs which show a tendency to fight whilst racing are promptly "washed off."

THE HOME "MAGNET" OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

PHOTOGRAPH BY FREDERICK AND HUBERT THURSTON, LUTON AND HARPENDEN.



NOW HAPPILY REUNITED WITH HER MOTHER AND FATHER: LITTLE PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF YORK.

The happiest moment for the Duke and Duchess of York, in their homecoming from their world tour, was naturally their reunion with the little daughter they had been compelled to leave behind them. For the young mother especially the parting must have been a wrench. Much of the affectionate

enthusiasm shown on the return of the royal travellers was doubtless due to sympathetic rejoicing with them on this happy end to the separation. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of York (as her full name runs) was born on April 21, 1926. As our photograph shows, she is a charming child.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK RETURN TO ENGLAND.

HOME, AND PRINCESS ELIZABETH: A HAPPY ROYAL REUNION.



THE PRINCE OF WALES THE FIRST TO GREET HIS BROTHER AND HIS SISTER-IN-LAW: THE PRINCE KISSING THE DUCHESS ABOARD THE "RENOWN."



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DESCENDING THE GANGWAY FROM THE "RENOWN" AT PORTSMOUTH, FOLLOWED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES, PRINCE HENRY, PRINCE GEORGE, AND LORD AND LADY CAVAN.



A ROYAL EMBRACE: THE QUEEN GREETING THE DUCHESS OF YORK AT VICTORIA, WITH THE KING AND THE DUKE STANDING BY.



BRAVING THE HEAVY RAIN IN AN OPEN CARRIAGE (WITH AN UMBRELLA) RATHER THAN DISAPPOINT THE CROWD BY RIDING IN A CLOSED VEHICLE: THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK (ACCOMPANIED BY THE EARL OF CAVAN) RECEIVE A GREAT PUBLIC WELCOME ON THE WAY TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



HAPPY FACES ON THE PALACE BALCONY: (L. TO R.) THE DUKE, THE DUCHESS (WITH PRINCESS ELIZABETH), THE KING, THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE QUEEN.

On their return from their tour to Australia and New Zealand, during which they went round the world in the battle-cruiser "Renown," the Duke and Duchess of York landed at Portsmouth on the morning of June 27. On the jetty awaiting them were the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry, and Prince George, who went aboard as soon as the gangway had been fixed. Having greeted the Duke, the Prince of Wales inspected the guard of Marines on the quarter-deck, and then proceeded to the deck where the Duchess was waiting. The crowd ashore renewed its cheering as he was seen to embrace her. After farewells in the "Renown," and a civic welcome on landing, the Duke and Duchess, with the three Princes and the Earl and Countess of Cavan, who had accompanied them on their tour, travelled to London by train. At Victoria they were greeted by the King and Queen and many other members of the Royal Family, and by



HOME ONCE MORE, AND HAPPILY REUNITED WITH THEIR LITTLE DAUGHTER AFTER THEIR LONG WORLD TOUR: THE DUKE AND DUCHESS (HOLDING PRINCESS ELIZABETH) WAVING DAILY FROM THE BALCONY OF THEIR NEW HOUSE IN PICCADILLY TO A CROWD OF CHEERING PEOPLE, UNDETERRED BY HEAVY RAIN.

the parents of the Duchess, the Earl and Countess of Strathmore. There was a distinguished company present, including the Prime Minister. Despite the heavy rain, the Duke and Duchess drove to Buckingham Palace in an open carriage, rather than disappoint the huge crowd that had gathered to welcome them all along Victoria Street, Whitehall, and the Mall. It was a triumphal progress, and there were scenes of immense enthusiasm outside the Palace when the royal party appeared on the balcony, with the Duchess holding in her arms her little daughter, Princess Elizabeth. These scenes were renewed later when the Duke and Duchess and the little Princess arrived at their new home, 145, Piccadilly, and shortly after entering appeared together on the balcony over the main hall to acknowledge the crowd's affectionate welcome. It was a happy ending to a great adventure.

THE MODERN NOTE IN DECORATION: NEW STYLES FOR A NEW AGE.

THE feature of the room seen in Illustrations Nos. 1 and 4 is the treatment of the walls to suggest mother-o'-pearl by silver and varying tints of paint. The colour of the furniture is silver and coral. The floor-coverings are sand-colour with green rugs. The whole room has *motifs* suggestive of objects of submarine life with various emblems such as shell and dolphins. The wardrobe, covered in coral velvet with silvered mounts, is a beautiful piece of furniture. The dressing-table is a new departure. It has by its side a small cabinet for toilet requisites. Specially notable is the silver commode supported

(Continued in Box 2.)



2. A SITTING-ROOM DIGNIFIED AND RESTFUL: WALLS GIVING AN IMPRESSION OF MARBLE, A CHIMNEY-PIECE OF ONYX, AND AN OCTAGONAL KNEE-HOLE TABLE WITH BOOK-SHELVES.



1. A BEDROOM DESIGNED BY MRS. WILFRID ASHLEY, WITH SUBMARINE MOTIFS: "MOTHER-OF-PEARL" WALLS, SAND-COLOURED FLOOR WITH GREEN RUGS, AND FURNITURE IN SILVER AND CORAL, INCLUDING A COMMODOE (RIGHT BACKGROUND) SUPPORTED BY SEA-HORSES.



3. THE OTHER END OF THE SITTING-ROOM (NO. 2): A SIDE VIEW OF THE TABLE, SHOWING ITS CUPBOARD, AND AN ALCOVE WITH BOOK-SHELVES LET INTO THE WALL.



4. THE OTHER END OF THE BEDROOM (NO. 1) DESIGNED BY MRS. WILFRID ASHLEY: MORE SUBMARINE MOTIFS, INCLUDING A WARDROBE COVERED IN CORAL VELVET, THE "SHELL" BACK OF THE BED, ITS "DOLPHIN" FEET, AND A "STARFISH" CLOCK ON THE LEFT WALL.

These photographs illustrate a very interesting Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art just opened by Messrs. Trollope and Sons, of West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square. Modern house decoration is often associated with crude colourings, distorted figures, and badly designed furniture. There exists, however, a very real and sincere movement in artistic decoration, not only in England, but in Europe generally, as instanced by the Paris Exhibition of Decorative Art held in 1925. The prevailing choice of style offered by the average decorator is Adam, Georgian—almost invariably the styles of past ages, rarely those of to-day. To reproduce a style of the past is a comparatively simple matter. If, however, the demand

be for something original, which has no authority apart from its own beauty of form and colour; for something individual, it is then that the ordinary resources of the average decorator are liable to fail. What is then needed is creative ability, good taste, and a sense of colour—not as easily found as erudition. While admiring a style of former times, we must bear in mind that it was largely designed as a background for the dress of the period, and for bygone customs and manners. Nowadays the demands of convenience and comfort are entirely different, and include electric light, central heating, and elaborate bath-rooms. Colour effects and lighting are the important factors in modern decoration.

LATELY "UNDER THE HAMMER": A RARE JANINET COLOUR-PRINT.

BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. SOTHEBY AND CO.



"LA JOUEUSE DE GUITARE."

A FINE ENGRAVING BY JEAN FRANÇOIS JANINET AFTER NICOLAUS LAVREINCE—THE ONLY STATE, AND ONE OF THE ONLY FOUR KNOWN IMPRESSIONS.

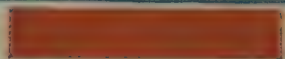



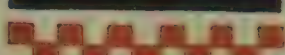

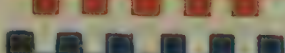

This charming old French colour-print, one of a set of four engravings by J. F. Janinet from paintings by N. Lavreince, was among the chief rarities included in the sale at Sotheby's announced for June 28. The catalogue description of it runs: "A magnificent impression in the only state, without any letters, with large margins. From Janinet's own portfolio discovered in 1878, and the Comte de Greffhule collection. Only three other impressions of this beautiful print are known to exist. One of them, in the collection of M. Fenaille, is printed on the back of 'La Comparaison,' to the support

of the theory that the two engravings belong to the same set." Jean François Janinet was born in Paris in 1752 and died there in 1813. Nicolaus Lavreince (or Lafrensen) was a famous Swedish Court painter, born in Stockholm in 1737. He first visited Paris in 1771, and lived there from 1774 to 1791, when he returned to Stockholm. He died at that city in 1807. Among his works are "The Happy Moment," "Le Billet Doux," "The Dancing School," and "Preparations for the Ball." The border, of course, does not belong to the original engraving.

TYPES OF AIRCRAFT IN THE R.A.F. DISPLAY: A GUIDE TO MARKS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. E. JOHNS. (COPYRIGHTED.)



	No 41 SQUADRON - NORTHOLT - "SISKINS".		No 29 SQUADRON - DUXFORD - "GREBES".
	No 111 SQUADRON - DUXFORD - "SISKINS".		No 32 SQUADRON - KENLEY - "GAMECOCKS".
	No 56 SQUADRON - BIGGIN HILL - "SISKINS".		No 25 SQUADRON - HAWKINGE - "GREBES".
	No 19 SQUADRON - DUXFORD - "GREBES".		No 23 SQUADRON - KENLEY - "GAMECOCKS".

HOW TO RECOGNISE VARIOUS TYPES OF AEROPLANES TO BE SEEN IN THE DISPLAY AT HENDON:
MACHINES AND THEIR COLOUR MARKS, WITH AN EXPLANATORY "KEY" BELOW.

This picture of eight different types of aeroplanes to be seen in the Royal Air Force Display, arranged to take place at Hendon on July 2, will doubtless contribute to the enjoyment of spectators by enabling them to distinguish the various machines by the colour marks they bear. The key to the markings, given below the illustration, shows the squadron to which each aeroplane so marked belongs, as well as the names of its station and of its class. The distinguishing marks on

the machines themselves, it will be noted, are painted on the side of the fuselage and on the top of the upper wings. Among the principal spectacular events of the Display is a representation of an aerial attack on London, repelled by our own Air Force. Another event is the rescue, by aircraft, of a small European community escaping from an Eastern town when the natives have attacked them, and the destruction of the town by bombs and machine-gun fire.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN: AN AWE-INSPIRING SPECTACLE.



THE MOON'S DARK DISC MOVING DOWNWARD (FROM RIGHT TO LEFT) ACROSS THE DAZZLING FACE OF THE SUN: A WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT GIGGLESWICK, A FEW MINUTES BEFORE TOTALITY, ON JUNE 29.

Though London and the South of England saw nothing of the eclipse on June 29, owing to clouds and rain, the watchers on the Yorkshire moors were more fortunate. At Giggleswick, where the Astronomer Royal (Sir Frank Dyson) and his party from Greenwich Observatory had taken up their position, a timely shifting of the clouds enabled them to obtain a glorious view of the great phenomenon. Sir Frank Dyson, describing it, said: "I thought the clouds would

never break. Then suddenly, three minutes before the wonderful totality, the gap came and the sun stood out a clear crescent. The time of totality (he added) was three seconds late. That is a provisional statement, however; we have still to make sure of it. The actual period of totality—23 seconds—was exactly what we had calculated." This was the first total eclipse of the sun visible in the British Isles for over two centuries, and will not recur here until 1999.

THE ECLIPSE: THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL'S OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH; PHASES; AND "BAILY'S BEADS."



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1, 3, 4, AND 5. VARIOUS PHASES OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN AS RECORDED BY PHOTOGRAPHY.
2. "BAILY'S BEADS," AS SEEN AT THE SECOND BEFORE TOTALITY.

The total eclipse of the sun in the early morning of June 29—the first seen in this country for over two hundred years, and the last to be visible here till 1999—afforded a wonderful and awe-inspiring spectacle to the watchers on the totality belt in the north of England who were fortunate enough to see it. We reproduce here some remarkable photographs obtained of the phenomenon. That of the Corona, at the moment of totality, is a reproduction of the official photograph taken at Giggleswick, where the eclipse was observed by the Astronomer Royal (Sir Frank Dyson) and his party from Greenwich Observatory. The phenomenon known as "Baily's Beads" (illustrated by Mr. Scriven Bolton, F.R.A.S., on page 7 of this number), is named after a famous



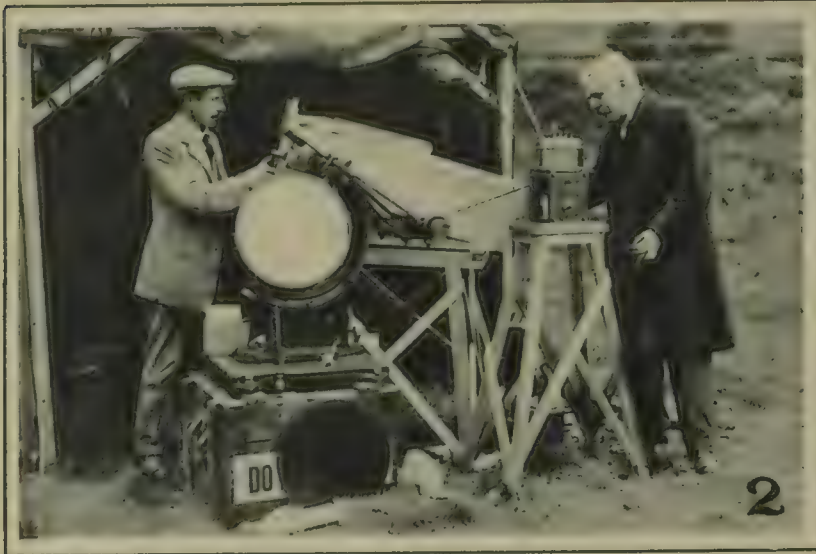
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6. THE OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT GIGGLESWICK ON JUNE 29: THE SUPREME PHASE IN THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN—TOTALITY—THE MOON COVERING THE SUN'S DISC AND SURROUNDED BY THE SOLAR CORONA.

English astronomer, Francis Baily (1774—1844). The origin of the term is thus described in the "Dictionary of National Biography": "On May 15, 1836, while watching an annular eclipse of the sun at Inch Bonney, near Jedburgh, he witnessed a phenomenon to which he first directed explicit attention, and which, from his vivid description, received the name of 'Baily's Beads.' It consists in the breaking-up of the fine solar crescent visible at the beginning and end of central eclipses into a row of lucid points, the intervals separating which at times appear to be drawn out, as the moon advances, into dark lines or belts; the whole being a combined effect of irradiation and the inequalities of the moon's edge. Baily's narrative excited strong interest."

APPARATUS USED TO OBSERVE THE ECLIPSE. THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL AND OTHERS WITH THEIR INSTRUMENTS.

ILLUSTRATION No. 6 FROM A DRAWING COMMUNICATED BY THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL TO A MEMOIR OF THE ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.



1. THE 45-FT. CAMERA USED BY THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL AND HIS PARTY FROM GREENWICH: THE CAMERA AT GIGGLESWICK (WITH A CROSS IN THE SKY MARKING THE SUN'S POSITION AT THE TIME OF TOTALITY).

2. THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL, SIR FRANK DYSON (ON RIGHT) INSPECTING A SPECTROSCOPE, WITH MR. A. DAVIDSON, A MEMBER OF THE GREENWICH PARTY AT GIGGLESWICK.

3. PREPARING FOR A CINEMATOGRAPH RECORD OF THE ECLIPSE: AN ASTRONOMER MANIPULATING HIS CAMERA WITH ITS GREAT FOCAL LENS, TO PHOTOGRAPH THE SUN REFLECTED INTO THE MIRROR (ON RIGHT), AT GIGGLESWICK.

The Astronomer Royal, Sir Frank Dyson, and others from Greenwich Observatory, occupied a site in the grounds of Giggleswick School. Their chief objects were to get a direct photograph of the corona and two spectroscopes. The Oxford University Observatory party under Professor H. H. Turner were in the grounds of King George V. School at Southport. The above drawing (No. 7), made during the eclipse of 1901, is accompanied by the following note: "Taken at Pamplémousses, Mauritius, by Mrs. Maunder. . . . Duration of



4. SIR FRANK DYSON, THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL, BESIDE THE SPECTROSCOPE WHICH WAS TAKEN FROM GREENWICH OBSERVATORY TO GIGGLESWICK FOR USE DURING THE ECLIPSE.

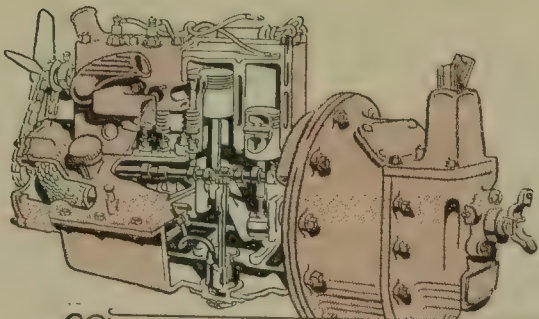
5. DR. W. J. S. LOCKYER AND CAPTAIN W. M. MCLEAR, WITH THEIR LARGE 8-FOOT CAMERA FOR PHOTOGRAPHING THE ECLIPSE: THE INSTRUMENT USED AT RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

6. THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF MAY 18, 1901: A REMARKABLE DRAWING MADE IN MAURITIUS, SHOWING PHASES OF THE CORONA, INCLUDING A TRIPLE ARCH IN THE SOUTH EAST QUADRANT.

7. PROFESSOR H. H. TURNER, OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY OBSERVATORY, WITH HIS APPARATUS AT SOUTHPORT: ADJUSTING THE CORLOSTAT.

totality, 3 min. 32.5 seconds. The detail shown in the Corona supplements that obtained with the Dallmeyer Coronagraph. In particular, the appearance of the large prominence on the east limb and of the surrounding Corona is confirmed. The triple arch over the prominence in the S.E. Quadrant is well shown. Two interesting features appear in the solar plumes. At the North Pole they are crossed by a sharply defined ray, whilst at the South Pole the outermost rays of the equatorial streamers are shown crossing the polar rays."

Haphazard lubrication does not pay. Modern engines demand much from the lubricating oil.



High engine speeds and high operating temperatures are common to modern engine design.

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If your car is not listed below you will find it in the Mobiloil Chart at your Garage.

WARNING:

Don't ask for "A" or "BB"; always ask for Mobiloil "A" or Mobiloil "BB."

NAME OF CAR	1927 Engine		1926 Engine		1925 Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Alvis	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Armstrong-Siddeley	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Austin, 7 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Austin, 12 h.p.	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Austin (other) ..	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Bean	A	A	A	A	A	A
Citroen, 7.5 h.p.	—	—	A	Arc	—	Arc
Citroen, 12/24 h.p.	A	A	—	—	—	—
Citroen (other) ..	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Clyno	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Crossley, "Six" and 14 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Crossley (other) ..	—	—	BB	A	BB	A
Daimler (all models)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Darracq, 12 32 h.p. BB	A	A	BB	A	BB	A
Darracq (other) ..	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hillman	A	A	A	A	BB	A
Humber, 8 and 9 20 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Humber (other) ..	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Jowett	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lagonda, 12 24 h.p. A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lagonda (other) ..	BB	A	BB	A	—	—
Lanchester	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lancia (Lambda) ..	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Morris-Cowley	A	A	A	A	A	A
Morris-Oxford	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peugeot (Sl. Valve Mdls. and 11 and 12 h.p.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Peugeot (other) ..	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Riley, 11 and 12 h.p. BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB
Rolls-Royce	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Rover, 8 h.p.	—	—	—	—	BB	BB
Rover (other)	A	A	A	A	A	A
Singer	A	A	A	A	A	A
Standard, 14 h.p. ..	—	—	BB	A	BB	A
Standard (other) ..	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sunbeam, 4 and 6 cyl. A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Swift	A	A	A	A	A	A
Talbot, 18 55 and 20 60 h.p.	A	A	A	A	BB	A
Talbot (other) ..	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Trojan	A	A	A	A	A	A
Vauxhall, 14 40 h.p. A	A	A	A	A	BB	A
Vauxhall, 23/60 and 25/70 h.p.	A	A	A	A	A	A
Vauxhall (other) ..	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Wolseley	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A

Mobiloil Recommendations are endorsed by hundreds of Motor Manufacturers the world over.

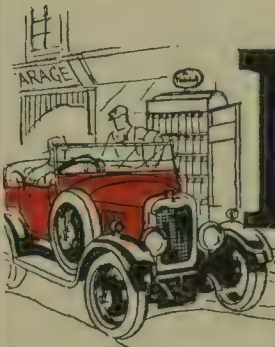
Mobiloil—backed by over half a century's experience and specialization—is produced to meet those demands exactly.



The correct grade of Mobiloil eliminates the possibility of lubrication failure . . .

because the needs of your engine have been studied in detail by Mobiloil engineers. Their knowledge and experience is embodied in the Mobiloil Chart—your guide to motoring economy and satisfaction.

Mobiloil is sold everywhere in convenient packages—sealed for your protection. If you prefer to buy Mobiloil "loose" (i.e. from bulk) see that it is drawn from a container bearing the Mobiloil trade mark.



Mobiloil

REGD TRADE MARK.

Make the chart your guide

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, LTD., Caxton House, LONDON, S.W.1



My word they are good! No wonder you
men are so enthusiastic about them

CRAVEN "A"

The CORK-TIPPED Cigarette of this GENERATION

20 for 1/-

MADE SPECIALLY TO PREVENT SORE THROATS by CARRERAS LTD

AT HOME AND ABROAD: PICTORIAL RECORDS OF NOTABLE HAPPENINGS.



A REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN AFTER THE EXCLUSION FROM THE DAIL OF MR. DE VALERA AND HIS FOLLOWERS OF THE FIANNA FAIL PARTY FOR REFUSING TO TAKE THE OATH: THE CROWD IN COLLEGE STREET.



THE COLLISION OF DISTRICT ELECTRIC TRAINS AT WIMBLEDON: THE FRONT PART OF AN OUTGOING TRAIN TELESCOPED BY THE FIRST COACH OF AN INCOMING TRAIN CONTAINING PASSENGERS FOR THE LAWN-TENNIS TOURNAMENT.



A ROYAL VISITOR IN MUFTI: THE KING OF SPAIN LANDING RECENTLY AT DOVER, WHERE HE WAS MET BY THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR.



WINNER OF THREE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS THIS YEAR: MLE. DE LA CHAUME (RIGHT) WITH MRS. ALEC JOHNSTON, WHOM SHE BEAT WITH A "RECORD" SCORE IN THE FRENCH LADIES' "OPEN."



THE NEW M.P. FOR BRIXTON: MR. NIGEL COLMAN, WHO RETAINED THE SEAT FOR THE CONSERVATIVES IN THE RECENT BYE-ELECTION.



WHAT THE DUKE AND DUCHESS EXPERIENCED IN THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT: THE "RENOWN" ROLLING AND PITCHING IN HEAVY SEAS.



A MOTOR-CAR AT A DINNER: DR. J. D. BENJAFIELD AND MR. S. C. H. DAVIS IN THE BENTLEY 3 WITH WHICH THEY WON THE 24-HOUR GRAND PRIX AT LE MANS, ENTERTAINED AT THE SAVOY HOTEL.



WHEN "HEAVY SEAS CAME 'GREEN' OVER FOC'S'LE AND QUARTER-DECK": THE "RENOWN," WITH THE DUKE AND DUCHESS ON BOARD.

When the fifth Dail Eireann met at Leinster House, Dublin, after the Irish Free State elections, Mr. De Valera and his forty-five adherents of the Fianna Fail party refused to take the oath of allegiance, and were excluded from the session. Mr. De Valera attended a street meeting.—Two District Railway electric trains collided on June 27 just outside Wimbledon Station. An outgoing train struck an incoming one. Both the drivers and six of the passengers were injured.—The King of Spain arrived in London on June 25, for an informal visit, and was met at Victoria by King George, the Prince of Wales, and Prince George.—In the final of the French ladies' open golf championship, at Le Touquet, Mlle. Simone

Thion de la Chaume (St. Cloud) beat Mrs. Alec Johnston (Manor Park) by the "record" score of 15 holes up and 14 to play. Mlle. de la Chaume is this year French Open, French Native, and British lady champion.—The Great Australian Bight is notorious for rough seas, and during the voyage of the Duke and Duchess of York from Melbourne to Fremantle "the 'Renown,'" writes a correspondent, "rolled and pitched continually, and heavy seas came 'green' over the foc's'le and quarter-deck."—Dr. J. D. Benjafield and Mr. S. C. H. Davis won the twenty-four-hour race at Le Mans, in the Bentley 3, after having been involved in a multiple collision (illustrated in our issue of June 25).

THE "LAST SIXTEEN" AT WIMBLEDON: PLAYERS IN THE LATER STAGES OF THE LAWN-TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIPS.



MR. F. T. HUNTER (U.S.A.).



M. HENRI COCHET (FRANCE).



MR. W. T. TILDEN (U.S.A.).



MISS HELEN WILLS (U.S.A.).



MRS. M. WATSON (GREAT BRITAIN).



M. J. BRUGNON (FRANCE).



SEÑORITA E. DE ALVAREZ (SPAIN).



M. RENÉ LACOSTE (FRANCE).



MR. H. TIMMER (HOLLAND).



MR. J. KOZELUH (CZECHOSLOVAKIA).



M. JEAN BORTORA (FRANCE).



MRS. PEACOCK (SOUTH AFRICA).



MISS JOAN FRY (GREAT BRITAIN).



MISS E. RYAN (U.S.A.).



MRS. L. A. GODFREE (GREAT BRITAIN).



MISS BETTY NUTHALL (GREAT BRITAIN).

The Lawn-Tennis Championships Meeting at Wimbledon this year has been one of exceptional interest, and has evoked perhaps greater enthusiasm than ever before. There was a large entry of players and an unprecedented demand for seats on the part of spectators. Despite the somewhat depressing weather conditions on several days of play, public interest did not flag, but, on the contrary, continued to increase as the tournament approached its concluding stages. In particular, speculation centred on the Singles, both for men and women, and the fact that the chances lay among players more or less on a level added to the excitement. Among the men, the chief question has been whether Mr. W. T. Tilden would recover the honours for the United States, with strong forces arrayed against him, especially the brilliant French group. In the Ladies' Singles the prospects have been even more open, and the greatest feature has been the astonishing progress of the youngest competitor, Miss Betty Nuthall, whose sensational defeat of Mrs. Mallory, the American lady champion, in the third

round, raised British hopes to the highest point. It is the ambition of every player to be, at least, in the last eight, and we give above the portraits of those competitors, men and women, who have achieved that position this year. It is interesting to compare the results with the list of competitors "seeded" in the draw as being the best eight in each category. Six of the men thus "seeded" (Messrs. Lacoste, Tilden, Borotra, Cochet, Brugnon, and Kozeluh) fulfilled the prophecy; while Mr. T. Harada (Japan) and Mr. D. Raymond (South Africa) have given place to Mr. F. T. Hunter and Mr. H. Timmer. Among the women, five of the "seeded" players justified their choice (Miss Wills, Mrs. Godfree, Señorita de Alvarez, Miss Ryan, and Mrs. Peacock), while three British players—Miss Joan Fry, Miss Betty Nuthall, and Mrs. M. Watson—have, in the event, captured the places allotted in the preliminary forecast to Miss K. Bouman (Holland), Mrs. Mallory, and Miss E. L. Heine (South Africa).

THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

The Social Week.

The most important social event of the week was the meeting between the two Princess Elizabeths, Princess Elizabeth Duchess of York, and her small Princess daughter. Apart from that, the week following on their Majesties' two Courts and the curtsy of the last debutante who was fortunate enough to be presented this year, and the Duchess of Sutherland's brilliant ball at Hampden House, was a notable one. It began with the equally brilliant reception given by the Duchess of Sutherland, on the next night, for Mr. Baldwin. On the same evening, the Government, represented by Lord Eustace Percy, held a reception at Lancaster House for the delegates to the Imperial Education Conference. This was one of the parties that no other capital in the world can match, with people gathered together from their work in flourishing Colonial cities or the outposts of civilisation. Lord and Lady Askwith gave a birthday dance that evening, too, for their daughter, who was presented last month.

Princess Beatrice was hostess, and several other royalties were present, at the White Rose Ball at the May Fair Hotel on Monday night. Two nights later the scene shifted to the Hyde Park Hotel, where a number of young girls, including Miss Betty Baldwin, the Hon. Diana Darling, and Miss Margaret Buee (Lady Cave's niece) were helping Lady Cave, the organiser, to make a decorative success of the Midsummer Night Ball. Last night, Lady Samuel, wife of Sir Herbert Samuel, entertained the leading Liberals at a reception at her home in Porchester Terrace; and to-day the Queen opens the new month, as well as Crosby Hall, at a gathering which will include many members of the Diplomatic Corps and other distinguished people.

The Duchess of Montrose.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose take a great interest in the welfare of seafaring folk, as is natural, since one of their homes, Buchanan Castle, is near Glasgow, so they are in close touch with that great port, and another is on the Island of Arran, in the middle of seas that are very often stormy. The Duke of Montrose accompanied Princess Mary

when she launched a lifeboat on the east coast of Scotland some months ago; and this week he and his wife held a reception at the Whitehall Rooms before the annual meeting of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society. It has been observed that Dukes of the present day, as a rule, marry the daughters of commoners or the lesser nobility; but the Duchess of Montrose, like her own mother and the Duchess of Northumberland, is the

A DUKE'S DAUGHTER AND A DUKE'S WIFE: THE DUCHESS OF MONTROSE.

daughter of a Duke. She is the only child of the twelfth Duke of Hamilton, who died when she was thirteen years of age, leaving her, as a rich inheritance, nearly the whole Island of Arran, with an income of £114,000 a year. She was

probably the wealthiest heiress in Great Britain, and, fortunately for her tenants and for a great many charities, she is very generous, and takes a personal delight in her benevolences.

Mrs. Amery's Travels.

Mrs. Amery made a charming little speech in response to the nice things that were said about her when she was entertained at a luncheon given in her honour by the Executive of the Forum Club; but she forgot to tell the women gathered there from many parts of the Empire something that would have interested them very much. She is accompanying Mr. Amery on his next tour round the world, and will for the first time visit Australia and New Zealand. She has, of course, many friends in both the Dominion and the Commonwealth, who will be delighted with the opportunity to repay some of the hospitality that she so freely shows to them when they are in London.

Miss Cecilia Strickland.

Many people in England, Malta, and Australia will be interested to hear of the engagement of Miss Cecilia Strickland, the second of Sir Gerald Strickland's five daughters, to Captain Hubert E. F. de Trafford. She has lived in all those countries, and has a home in Malta as well as in Westmorland, for Sir Gerald is a member of the Maltese nobility; his title there is Count della Catena. It was in Malta, where the children learn to swim almost before they can walk, that she became so expert that she is now one of the finest swimmers among the society girls there. She has lived in West Australia, Tasmania, and New South Wales, of which



AN ENGAGED PAIR: CAPTAIN HUBERT E. F. DE TRAFFORD AND MISS CECILIA STRICKLAND.

her father was successively Governor, and as his secretary she has helped him with his political work in Malta and England. He is a Member of both Parliaments. Miss Strickland's mother, who died some years ago, was Lady Edeline, daughter of the late Earl de la Warr. Last autumn Sir Gerald married Miss Margaret Hulton, sister of the late Sir Edward Hulton. Capt. de Trafford is the only son of Mr. C. Edmund de Trafford, of Hothorpe Hall, Rugby. His mother, Lady Agnes de Trafford, was a sister of Lord Denbigh and Lady Winifrede Elwes.

A Youthful Wedding.

That very young bride, the Hon. Joan Yarde-Buller, whose wedding to Mr. Loel Guinness takes place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, next week, is just at an age when many girls are apt to be passionately attracted by a style of dress plain to



A WEDDING AT THE BROMPTON ORATORY: THE HON. JOHN AND MRS. BETHELL.

The Hon. John Bethell, who is the eldest surviving son of Lord and Lady Bethell, married Miss Veronica Connolly, daughter of Sir James and Lady Connolly, at the Brompton Oratory on June 22.

severity in line and colour. It is not surprising, therefore, that the frocks she has designed for herself and her bridesmaids are not characterised by the simplicity of youth, but by the severity of a religious order—much more suitable, it may be said, for a religious



THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM. AT THE BLACK-WILSON WEDDING.

Miss Ivy Wilson is the daughter of Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and her father gave her away on the occasion of her marriage to Sir Robert Black, Bt., of Midgham Park, Berks.

about the little procession that will appeal to all girlish hearts, and the bridegroom, who is only twenty-one, is young enough to appreciate it.

An Ambassador's Daughter.

The marriage of the American Ambassador's daughter, Miss Matilda Houghton, to Mr. Chandler P. Anderson, her compatriot, takes place next Thursday at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. This should bring a great crowd of American visitors to join the English spectators outside, for it is a long time since a bride from the American Embassy was married in a London church. Miss Houghton and her sister are popular in England, and their parents have hosts of friends who are sure to be present. Nearly all the Ambassadors and Ministers in London will be there, as well as Cabinet Ministers and Members of both Houses of Parliament, and the considerable number of British Peeresses who were born under the Stars and Stripes. Miss Houghton will be attended by a Maid of Honour, her sister Elizabeth, and nine other bridesmaids, all but two of whom (Miss Alice Tully and Miss Muriel Beit) are American girls. The others are Lady Astor's niece, Miss Joyce Phipps, Miss Harriet Anderson, Miss Elizabeth Beal, Miss Elizabeth Richardson, Miss Pauline Fenno, Miss Florence Lowden, and Miss Lindsay Beach. Their pretty frocks are to be of pale-green chiffon, and they will wear large picture hats.

Women at Geneva.

Lady Aberdeen, who returned to London last week, was delighted with the success of the Women's Conference there, over which she had been presiding for ten days. The two hundred delegates came from the Executives of the National Councils of Women of many countries; and, as Lady Aberdeen can rightly claim that this network of societies is an elder sister to the League of Nations, she felt the women were very fortunate in being able to get into such close touch with the organisation that bears that name.

Lady Aberdeen was specially pleased that members of the Council of the League came to a dinner organised by the Conference, for it was the first time the Council had so honoured a private gathering.



ENGAGED TO THE EARL OF BANDON: MISS MARJORY SHEILA CLIFTON.

Miss Clifton is the only daughter of Lieut.-Col. Clifton, of Clifton Hall, Notts. Lord Bandon, who is the fifth Earl, was born in 1904.

TALKS ABOUT WHISKY

(No 1)

John Haig & Company are supplying the World with very fine Whisky and they want everybody to know it.

The period of shortage of old stocks caused by the War is now past and gone. When you demand **Haig** WHISKY you get quality equal to the finest that ever went out of Scotland.

It is true that in the Home market you are asked to pay too high a price for it. That is because the Government takes 8/5½ duty on every bottle before it can be sold to you.

This is not fair. The Government admits the unfairness and it is probable that the unfairness will be rectified in the next Budget.

We know, you know and the Government knows that to people who can pay the price,

Whisky is the purest and safest stimulant that has ever been produced.

Used in moderation **Haig** WHISKY is the best stimulating drink for you if you live in Great Britain, Canada, Africa, Australia, America (Oh yes! America is getting—by its own peculiar means—lots of **Haig** WHISKY). We are giving you the best possible quality Whisky and we recommend you to say "**Haig** WHISKY, please," when ordering.

In future advertisements we are going to give you a lot of interesting information about Whisky in general and particularly about **Haig** WHISKY. We respectfully ask you to follow these advertisements carefully.

We sell two qualities and in the Home market these are sold at—

12/6

The best 12/6 bottle on the market.



13/6

Containing the finest Whisky that goes out of Scotland.

Haig



The sea air has no ill-effects on this delightful coiffure, for it has been permanently waved by the Maison Foster, of 199, Sloane Street, S.W., who are well-known experts.

Fashions & Fancies

FEMININE CRAFT IS SALE-
ING IN A SEA OF BARGAINS
JUST NOW, AND EVERY
WOMAN LOVES TO DRIFT
WITH THE RAPID TIDE.

A Linen Sale Catalogue.

Every housewife should write for the illustrated catalogue of the present sale at Walpole Brothers, 89, New Bond Street, W., Kensington High Street, and Sloane Street, S.W., where their famous Irish linens are sold at wonderfully reduced prices. Pure linen hemmed sheets are offered at the bargain price of 21s. per pair, and hem-stitched linen pillow-cases are 3s. 11d. each. 500 pairs of hemmed cotton sheets are available for 10s. the pair. Then hand-woven double damask table-cloths, formerly 42s. each, are offered at 30s., size 2 by 2 yards, and napkins to match are 40s. the dozen. In other departments new tennis frocks of heavy spun silk are available for 35s. 9d., and pretty camiknickers of coloured opaline can be had at 8s. 11d. the pair.

Bathing Costumes for the French Plage.

Nowadays bathing costumes are divided into types, those for the sun and those for the sea. There are hosts of very smart affairs of each genre to be found at the Galeries Lafayette, Regent Street, W., where were sketched those on this page. The sun suit of crêpe-de-Chine with a box-pleated skirt is in a lovely shade of green trimmed with white (then there is a neat Canadian two-piece costume with scarlet shorts and a white top available for 25s. 11d.); and the wool swimmer with black, yellow, and white bands costs only 17s. 11d. The cretonne wrap is lined with terry towelling, and costs 28s. 11d. There are also plain fine wool maillots in vivid colours piped with white to be secured for 7s. 11d., and others in new shades of fawn and flesh-pink decorated with braid are available for 9s. 6d.

Permanent Waving.

Every woman who takes a pride in looking perfectly groomed at all hours of the day agrees that, unless you are the rare possessor of naturally wavy hair, permanent waving in the summer is a necessity, an economy, and an incalculable saving of time. Past masters in this difficult art are the Maison Foster, of 199, Sloane Street, S.W., where the permanent waving is carried out under the personal supervision of M. Jean. This house are also specialists in the creation of postiches, which are perfect reproductions of nature and carry out the latest styles in hair-dressing.

**Bargains in
Frocks and Suits.** At Woollands, Knightsbridge, S.W., the sale continues until July 23, and in every department there are many prizes for the early shopper. A large variety of evening gowns, no two alike, have been



Two smart French bathing dresses to be found at the Galeries Lafayette, Regent Street, W. The one on the left is of wool stockinette striped with black, yellow, and white, and the other is of green-and-white crêpe-de-Chine. The gaily-coloured cretonne wrap is lined with towelling.

greatly reduced in price, and there are crêpe-de-Chine frocks to clear from 3 guineas, originally priced at 6, 8, and 10 guineas. Three-piece jumper suits comprising cardigan and skirt of repp, with sweater of natural stockinette, finely striped, can be obtained for 5½ guineas in many lovely colourings, and well-cut coat-frocks are marked at £3, £4, and £5. Flannel skirts in grey and cream are reduced to 1 guinea, and voile frocks are 35s. A number of smart three-piece ensembles in tweed, charmelaine, silk, and georgette are available from £6 in many sizes. A catalogue will be sent post free on request.

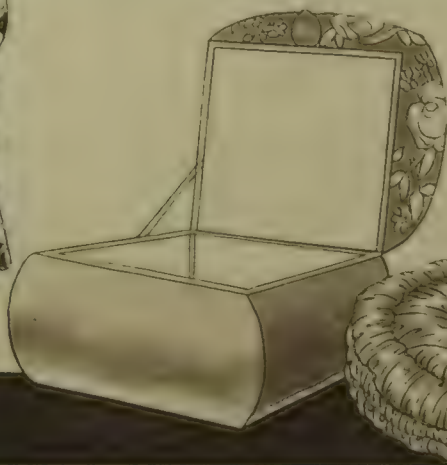
Furnishing Bargains.

There are many useful bargains to be found at Hamptons, Pall Mall East, S.W., during the present sale, including the little group pictured below. The oval leather and velvet floor-pouffé is reduced to 18s. 9d., and the cretonne-covered box-ottoman to 25s. 6d., while the striped artificial silk cushion filled with best quality Kapoc is only 8s. 6d., and the round silk cushion 8s. 11d. There are any amount of slightly shop-soiled cushions and lampshades offered at half-price to clear, and pouffés and ottomans, originally from 50s., are reduced to 25s. A catalogue giving full details will be sent post free on request.

Motor and Sports Coat Bargains.

Until the end of July, Dunhill's, of 2, Conduit Street, W., are holding their sale, during which not only is everything much cut in price, but reductions are also made on made-to-measure orders. Model leather motoring coats have been marked down from 39 gns. to 25 gns., and so on down to 8 gns. Amongst the showerproof coats several models originally 10 and 12 gns. are offered at 7 gns., and woolly sweaters and cardigans range from 30s.

There are cushions and pouffés galore included in the sale at Hamptons, Pall Mall East, S.W., and here is a group of typical bargains at very much reduced prices.



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THE WORLD OF THE KINEMA.

BY MICHAEL ORME.

"A CERTAIN LIVELINESS."

AN interested observer of film activities cannot fail to have noticed during the last week or so a "certain liveliness" all along the front. Things are happening: important things, that indicate a



DESCENDING THE CHUTE IN A WATER-TOBOGGAN: ONE OF THE MANY SPORTS TO BE ENJOYED AT THE LAUSANNE-OUCHY PLAGE ON THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

The Lausanne-Ouchy plage on the Lake of Geneva has come to be known as "the Swiss Riviera" or "the new Lido." Every variety of sports, by land or water, can be enjoyed there, including water-tobogganning, water-hockey, aquaplaning, pneumatic boat-bathing, bubble-oars, and "sea-sledging" behind fast motor-boats. Immediately adjoining the beach is a great sports stadium for cricket, hockey, and other games, with racing track, grand stand, and tea-gardens. Close by are tennis courts, and an excellent golf-course is within easy reach. Visitors to any of the hotels at Lausanne-Ouchy can, for a few francs weekly, join the Swiss Riviera Water Sports Club, affording participation in all these pastimes.

fast-growing realisation not only of the needs of the film trade, but of the dignity of the kinema as an art. First comes the news that Wembley may develop into the nucleus of a second Hollywood. The stately Palace of Engineering, plus a big slice of lake, grounds, colonnade, and buildings, has been acquired by British Incorporated Pictures, Ltd., in conjunction with British Authors Production, Ltd.

The latter hold contracts with several famous authors, and they intend to start their filming as soon as the equipment is completed. Certainly their choice of a site is a happy one, for there, on the spot, ready for occupation, is a vast studio, to say nothing of lesser edifices for storage and other purposes; whilst the lake and grounds will, one imagines, provide many a fine exterior for producers at their own front door. The new venture, bold as it is, would appear to contain every element of success in its conception, and one fervently hopes that the British film trade will support the project with all the enthusiasm it deserves.

Mr. Rupert Mason, the Lancashire cotton manufacturer, who is one of the managing directors of British Authors Productions, has shown his faith in the future of British films by backing this big transaction. The spirit in which he has done this is fully indicated by his brief statement to the Press. It deserves quoting. He says (*vide the Evening Standard*): "I want the British character to be properly represented abroad, especially in India, and I want to help real British artists, producers, and others. I want the industry to take its proper place in relation to the world's output."

Mr. Mason's words speak for themselves. They need no further

comment but that of our applause. Hard on the heels of this interesting and invigorating piece of news comes the movement on the part of practically the whole British film-making industry towards co-operation. The requirements of the Cinematograph Films Bill, much criticised and, in some quarters, strongly opposed as it has

been, have at least resulted in energetic steps being taken with a view to fostering such artistic and technical talent as may be lurking undiscovered in the bosom of Young England. The call to action, the initiative in this matter of intensive training, emanates from the Film Group of the Federation of British Industries; and the various film-producing companies, nearly all of them members of the F.B.I., have rallied wholeheartedly around their banner. The upshot of much discussion and consideration—it must have taken a great deal of both to cover so wide a ground—is an extremely interesting programme of activity. Their elaborate scheme has been worked out with an eye to future efficiency, rather than in anxiety for present resources, which are regarded as amply sufficient to meet present needs. But, with commendable foresight—all the more commendable in a nation inclined to "muddle through"—the F.B.I. has not hesitated, but has started out on the war-path. It has approached educational institutes and a dramatic school in London with suggestions for classes in which every department of cinematography,



THE END OF THE DESCENT: 'SKIMMING OVER THE BLUE SURFACE OF LAC LEMAN IN A WATER-TOBOGGAN—A DELIGHTFUL NEW BATHING "THRILL."

artistic and technical, will be dealt with. Members of the group have offered their services for giving lectures and conducting demonstrations. Further

(Continued overleaf.)

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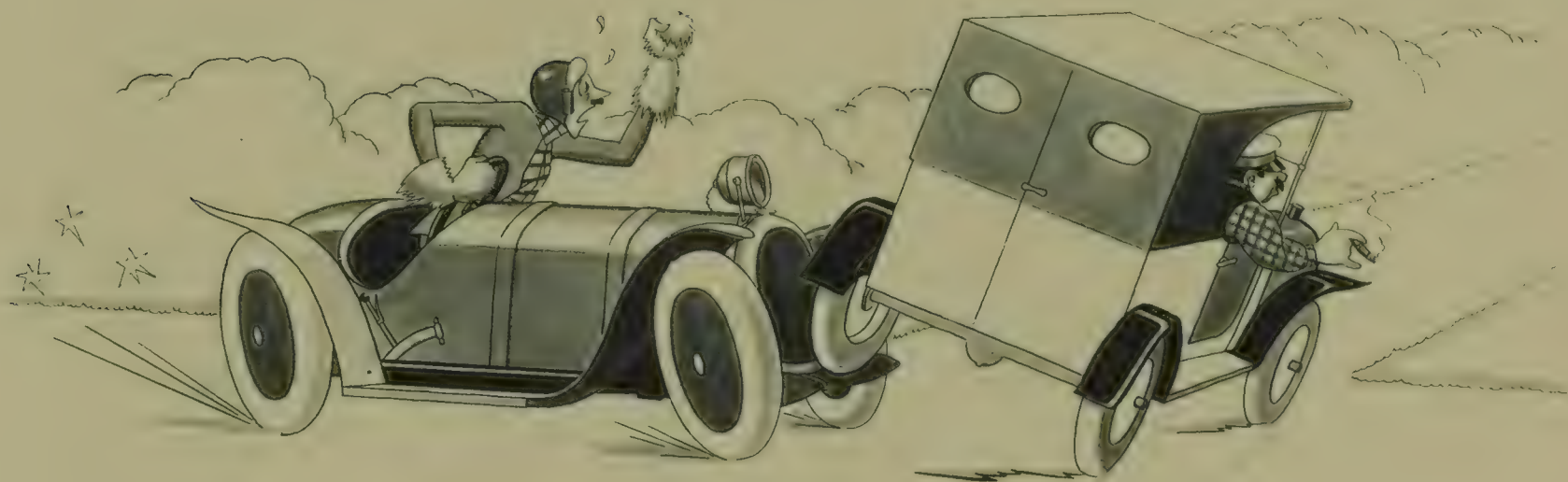
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Continued.

details of a lengthy programme concern the interchange of staff and the co-operative use of film-scenery and accessories. To effect all this traffic of material and personnel, it is proposed to establish a clearing-house of information, which shall be in touch with all the studios, and keep the members posted as to the termination of engagements, the artists or staff available, the "sets" for hire or for sale, and so on. Moreover, this clearing-house is to become the home of a library, to be kept up to date by members' contributions, of tests and sample shots of all film artists. No doubt the scope of this library will gradually be extended until it assumes the proportions of the recently opened Berlin Kinematic Library.

In this ambitious undertaking, German thoroughness has once more been at work. It already comprises 1367 volumes, in every language. A Doctor of Philosophy has compiled no less than forty-three volumes, carefully and practically indexed, dealing with all the literature of any value to film-makers, or to the film-trade in general, that has ever been published. A large section of the library is naturally devoted to photographs, and this department seems to be a pretty complete record of the studios of all film-making countries.

Paris can boast of a similar library on a smaller scale, which it owes to the energy of M. Auguste Rondel. M. Rondel has added a kinema section to his theatrical library, and under his care it has grown into an important collection of photographs, scenarios, and books of reference.

Signs of the times, all this. Signs that the claims of the kinema beyond and above the entertainment value of its output are rapidly breaking ground. Signs of mobilisation and of advance. No doubt the forces set in motion will make many mistakes and come up against numerous obstacles. That matters not at all. Movement, activity, recognition of all the faults; the dire necessities, the great achievements and greater possibilities of the kinema—that is what we want. Stagnation, the attitude of shrugged shoulders, and the "what's the good-of-it-all" point of view, are so extremely easy and so pathetically futile. Therefore, all this "liveliness" along the several fronts where the legions of the kinema lie in ambush is refreshing. Even if the first forts to be captured concern the trade more than the art, the objective is at least efficiency. Better equipment, greater knowledge, a bigger outlook, and thus, in logical sequence, a wider margin for the manifestation of individual genius.

CHESS.

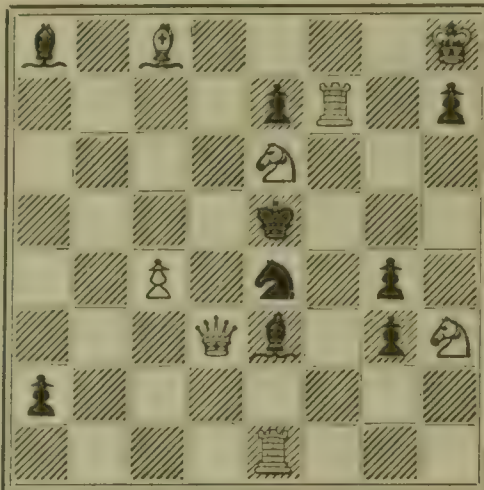
To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 15, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 4003.—By PHILIP MARTIN.

WHITE BLACK
1. Q to K R sq Anything
2. Mates accordingly.

The defect of this problem is that White's Queen is posted too far from the centre of activity, so that attention is at once concentrated on finding out where she must go. This makes the solution easy; but the neatness and elegance of the composition deserve consideration.

PROBLEM No. 4005.—By J. SCOTT.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHN W. BROWN (Aberystwyth).—Your last composition is more to the point, and perhaps can be brought to a publishing standard. As it stands, however, the Black Bishop on K R sq makes it an impossible position, and, further, there are some duals that ought to be got rid of. For instance, if Black play 1. —, Kt to Q B sq, two different mates can be given.

R. B. COOKE (Portland, Maine).—We are glad you have taken our answers in such good spirit. You will admit, however, the "castigation" began on our shoulders, not yours. Possibly your record justified the confidence you held in forming your opinions.

MRS. BRADY (Southborough).—In No. 4003 you unfortunately picked out the wrong path for the Queen; her way of victory was the line of retreat. In No. 4004 you have shared the fate of several expert solvers by falling into a trap, for if 1. P to Q B 4th, P takes P en passant affords a sufficient defence.

C. CHAPMAN (Modderfontein).—In regard to your new contributions we are sorry our answer must seem rather unfavourable. No. 1 is, of course, a fine problem, but it is too much akin to the one recently published for our use under twelve months hence. The key move of No. 2 is only admissible when it can be proved no other last move of Black was possible—a proof that fails in your case, for such last move might have been P on K 2nd takes Q on B 3rd, or P on Q 3rd

takes Q, B, or P on K 4th. Even if this were not the case, the idea has been worn too threadbare for further use. No. 3 is a four-mover—a class we are sorry to say modern taste has banished from popular consideration. Your later letter must be held over for our next issue.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 4001 received from S. A. Hawarden (Benoni, Transvaal), C. Chapman (Modderfontein), and J. E. Houseman (Chicoutimi); of No. 4002 from Herbert Filmer (Faversham), E. B. Hallman (Spartanburg), J. W. Smedley (Brooklyn), R. B. Cooke (Portland, Maine), J. E. Houseman (Chicoutimi), and John Hannan (Newburgh, N.Y.); of No. 4003 from F. J. Fallwell (Caterham), J. C. Kruse (Ravenscourt Park), Rev. W. Scott (Elgin), John Hannan (Newburgh, N.Y.), R. B. Cooke (Portland, Maine), Senex (Darwen), Elmer B. Hallman (Spartanburg), J. Barry Brown (Naas), J. M. K. Lupton (Richmond), Victor Holtan (Oshkosh), C. H. Watson (Lilleshall), and Horace E. McFarland (St. Louis, Mo.); and of No. 4004 from H. W. Satow (Bangor), G. Stillingfleet-Johnson (Cobham), L. W. Caferata (Farndon), J. C. Kruse (Ravenscourt Park), S. Caldwell (Hove), E. G. B. Barlow (Bournemouth), J. Hunter (Leicester), E. J. Gibbs (East Ham), E. Pinkney (Duffield), C. B. S. (Canterbury), J. M. K. Lupton (Richmond), Rev. W. Scott (Elgin), James Burtenshaw (St. Filians), and J. P. S. (Cricklewood).

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

Played at Scarborough in the Premier Tournament of the Whitsuntide Chess Festival, between Messrs. E. COLLE and W. A. FAIRHURST.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	15.	B to B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	16.	P takes B
3. P to K 3rd	P to B 4th	17.	Q to B 3rd
4. P to B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd	18.	R to Q sq
5. B to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	19.	B to Q 2nd
6. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to Kt 2nd		
7. Castles	Castles		
8. Q to K 2nd	R to K sq		
9. P to K 4th	P to K 4th		
		20.	Q takes B
		21.	P to K R 3rd
		22.	Q R to Kt sq
		23.	R takes P
		24.	Q to Kt 5th
		25.	R (Kt 7) to Q

It will be seen the game centres on this adroit reply, and now becomes a struggle for White to deliver his Q from the consequences of his preceding imprudence in the premature advance of his K P.

10. P takes K P K Kt takes P
11. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
12. B takes P Kt takes P
13. Kt takes Kt B takes Kt
14. P to K B 4th

Black threatened 14. — B takes P (ch); 15. K takes B, Q to R 5th (ch); 16. K to Kt sq, R takes B, etc.

15. K to R sq B to Q 5th (ch)
16. K to R sq

If 15. P takes B, Q takes P (ch) wins back the piece.

Mate in three is threatened by 25. R to K 8th (ch).

25. P to B 5th
26. R to Q 8th P to B 6th
27. R to K Kt sq R to K 8th
28. R takes R (ch) R takes R
29. P to B 5th R to K 8th
30. Q to Q 8th (ch) K to Kt 2nd
31. P to B 6th (ch) K to R 2nd
32. R takes R Q takes R (ch)
33. K to R 2nd P to B 7th and wins.

A very clever victory.

The May number of the *Gambit*, the official organ of the St. Louis Chess Club, to which we have made reference on many previous occasions, is devoted to the chess record of Napoleon I., and is a remarkable production for a purely amateur undertaking. Embellished with photographic illustrations of incidental relics associated with the memory of the great soldier, it tells the story of his love of the game, and the circumstances under which he indulged in it both in his hour of exaltation and days of captivity. A selection of his games is also given, which, however, justifies the criticism that his generalship on the board suggests no relation to his leadership in battle, and perhaps even warrants the severe verdict of the concluding stanza of Mr. McFarland's verses. Following its previous presentations of Philidor and Benjamin Franklin, we think this achievement of the *Gambit* quite unique in the literature of the game.

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THE BONDWOMAN. By G. U. ELLIS. (Duckworth; 7s. 6d.)

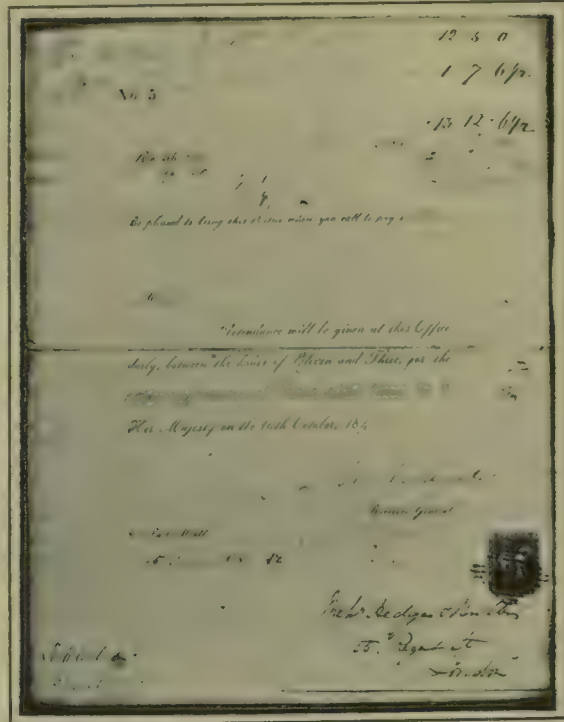
This is the doctor's dilemma, but not Mr. Bernard Shaw's version. Julian Ballantyne had a choice to make between two women. He had decided, after a long indecision, to take up his medical work again, in spite of a lame leg and three years in a German prison. He meant to marry Leo, but she told him she had given herself to another man, and busybodies discovered it and told him too. He would have married Anne, to whom no scandal was attached; but she heard the story, and dismissed him. In the end, he had neither woman; but he had his profession. It is the blowing hot and cold that makes the interest of "The Bondwoman," for it is a study of human weaknesses, and G. U. Ellis understands how to compose their finer shades. The occasional cynicism of Julian, that might have been repellent, is a matter of moods and not of the heart, and all the people who impinge on his problems are actual. Mr. Ellis is a perspicacious novelist, and his writing, not less than his outlook, is commendably clear.

FIESTA. By ERNEST HEMINGWAY. (Cape; 7s. 6d.)

There are wines of France and wines of Spain in "Fiesta," and the sunlight that dazzles, and the shadows that are blue, and the movements of young men and women who are drunk with wine, and with other things. It is the Europe that takes the victorious youth of America to its arms, and a remarkably vivid picture of the embrace it is that Ernest Hemingway splashes on to his canvas. But then he wrote "In Our Time," and that was a book to foreshadow this. "Fiesta" is not all blaze and bullfight. The gay adventurers, male and female, are not always gay; Cohn, the Jew who lost his simplicity at Princeton, and Brett, who made marriages without love, and the maimed man who is the storyteller, are figures to look at closely and find in them far more than appears at the first reading. Mr. Hemingway does not stick up signposts. If he makes a gesture, it is as often as not a rude one. Plainly, he does not give a fig for your opinion. He has written "Fiesta" because he sees the feast and hears the sound of the streets, even as Jacob and Brett Ashley and the rest have seen and heard. And this, it need hardly be said, is to be an artist of mark.

A FRIEND OF ANTAEUS. By GERARD HOPKINS. (Duckworth; 7s. 6d.)

It was Edward Carpenter who once described certain women as crucified by their natural instincts. The tempestuous Evadne in "A Friend of Antaeus" is one of these pitiable beings. How badly she



£13 12s. 6d. FOR HALF A YEAR'S RENT: A RENT DEMAND NOTE FOR MESSRS. HEDGES AND BUTLER'S REGENT STREET PREMISES IN 1844.

(See Note on this Page.)

dressed a body that might have been beautiful, but which the unhappiness of her dissatisfied spirit made restless and incomplete! That was the reflection of Glenwer Passingham, a man who watched her in detachment, but who came eventually to her rescue in the grotesque climax of her history. Gerard Hopkins is to be congratulated on the quality of his book. It is distinguished in style, and it probes

deep into human needs and perplexities. Over and above these things, it reveals Mr. Hopkins as a lover of London. Its descriptive passages are admirable, from Kensington Gardens to the littered interior of poor Evadne's flat.

REGENT STREET, AND A 260th ANNIVERSARY.

WHEN their Majesties the King and Queen drove along Regent Street last week on their way to University College, they may be said to have informally inaugurated the famous thoroughfare in its reconstructed form, and a number of the great firms who do business therein utilised the occasion to celebrate the new order of things. This was notably the case with Messrs. Hedges and Butler, the wine merchants, who took the opportunity not only to show their loyalty, but to commemorate the 260th anniversary of their establishment, in 1667, when Charles II. was King.

In this connection, it is interesting to note one or two points. There has always been a member of the family in the business since it was founded in Hungerford Street, Strand; and in the old ledgers is the record of the celebration of the 200th anniversary. Then Mr. William Hedges gave his children one pipe of port, his grandchildren one pipe, and one pipe between his London and Brighton clerks. These three pipes equalled 232 dozen bottles (imperial pints), and the wine was that of the famous Comet Year, 1858. Each cork bore C.C.—for two centuries.

There is also the question of rent. A half-yearly demand note, dated Oct. 15, 1844, shows that the rent for 153 and 155, Regent Street, was £13 12s. 6d. for the half-year. The frontage was fifty feet. In 1819 a ninety-nine years' lease was granted at the rental above mentioned. The building cost £5000. The new lease is only for eighty years, the ground rent is £2000 a year, and the building cost £80,000.

In illustrating the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to Sandhurst (in our issue of June 18) we inadvertently described him as "Colonel-in-Chief" of the Welsh Guards. "This," writes a military correspondent, "is an error. The appointment of Colonel-in-Chief of each of the five regiments of Foot Guards is always held by the Sovereign. The Prince of Wales is Colonel of the Welsh Guards."

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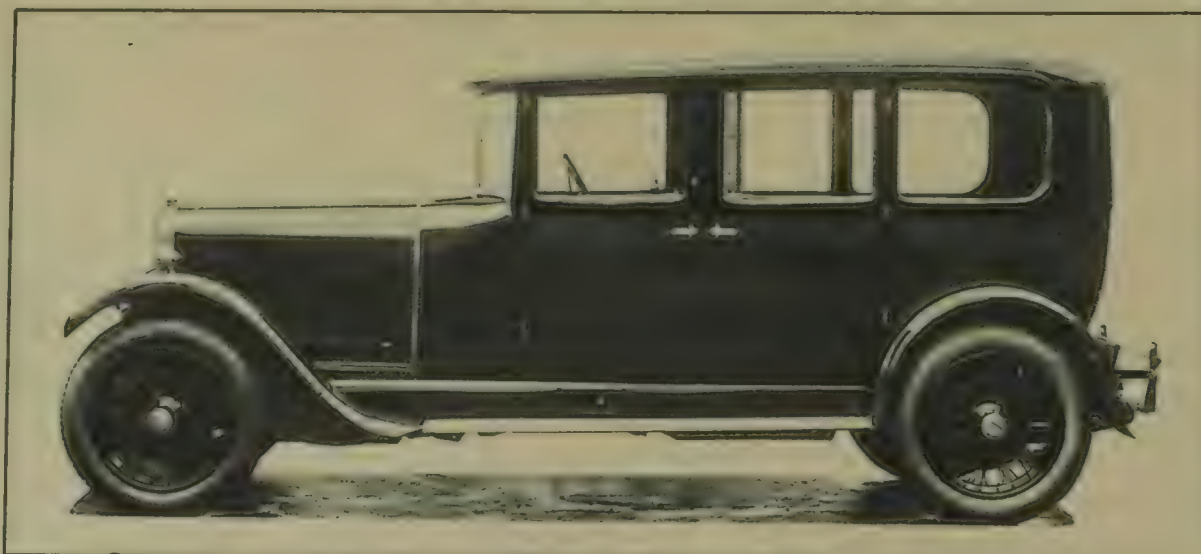


THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE NEW LAGONDA "SIX."

WHEN the history of British automobile design comes to be written, if ever such a work is to see the light of day, one of the firms which will have the right to a prominent chapter is that which makes the Lagonda car. There has never been anything ordinary about any Lagonda made, from the featherweight 10 or 12 h.p. machine of years ago, which had some kind of unit construction of body and chassis, to the latest car I tried the other day. It may be that not every model has been successful, or that excellent ones have met with the success they have deserved, but nobody can say that Lagondas have ever been commonplace either in design or performance.

Some months ago I described in *The Illustrated London News* the latest model of that extremely successful 14-60-h.p. four-cylinder two-litre model, a car which certainly is one of the most remarkable produced by the British or any other industry. There are a few, a very few, models of various nationalities in the world which are so successful



OUR "CAR OF THE WEEK": THE 16/65 H.P. 6-CYLINDER LAGONDA SALOON, PRICED AT £860.



GOOD WILL

Good Will has been defined as "the disposition of a pleased customer to return to the place where he has been well treated."

Good Will is also the disposition of a customer to recommend a satisfactory product to his neighbors and friends.

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This value—this unprecendented and world-wide Good Will—is founded on a few old-fashioned principles of good faith and good workmanship which the world has come to associate with Dodge Brothers name.

Building ever better and better, Dodge Brothers have simply earned the trust and friendship of the public by consistently fulfilling public expectations.

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that no alterations of any importance are incorporated from year to year. I can think of one Italian, one French, one Austrian, and one British besides the Lagonda. When you come to think of it, this apparent stagnation is the finest testimonial a designer could wish to have. The 14-60 Lagonda remains for 1927 almost exactly as it was the day it was first produced, some three years ago, and I should not be surprised if the same thing happened with the latest type I have just tried—the 16-65-h.p. six-cylinder—which appears to have all the true Lagonda characteristics.

The Lagonda "Six" is not a member of the new fashionable 2-litre six-cylinder class, as, while its bore is the same—65—the stroke is 120, which gives the cylinders a cubic content of just under 2400 c.c. This is not to be taken as an indication of outstanding power or performance. In fact, the new car is not the match of the 14-60, and is not meant to be. It is produced, I understand, solely as a comfortable touring car, comfortable to drive and comfortable to be driven in at all speeds. Liveliness is claimed for it, and a high average speed, together with smooth and fairly noiseless running. All these things are claimed for every car that I can ever remember having tried, with very few exceptions; but it is only fair to admit that the Lagonda "Six" is pretty well justified on all counts.

I was told that it was not fast, yet I found that—with a speed indicator which, marvellous to relate, I suspected of being slightly on the slow side—I was able to reach fifty miles an hour almost uncannily swiftly, and to maintain it without any effort at all. I should say that about sixty miles an hour was its limit, and fifty-five miles an hour its luxurious limit. With a saloon body big enough to hold five large people, this is quite fast enough, as anyone will agree. The springing is unusually good, a fact which may be verified by taking sudden dips at high speed. There is a delightful boat-like swing as the car passes over the crucial point which is eloquent of intelligent design. The steering, which is of a special sort, is excellent at all ordinary speeds, and remarkably comfortable at fifty miles an hour and over. You feel that you can put this Lagonda (which incidentally is quite a good-sized car) exactly where you want her at any moment, and this is a feeling which is none too common with some of these new cars fitted with large tyres.

To go back to the engine details, the valve gear is quite different from that of the four-cylinder model (which has twin overhead cam-shafts) in having orthodox overhead valves operated by push-rods and rockers. Without being as impressive-looking as the former, it is nevertheless a workmanlike job, accessibly arranged, especially in regard to the magneto, which is set crosswise with the make-and-break facing you as you open the bonnet. An oil-rectifier forms part of the equipment, but in other respects the plant follows orthodox lines. The chassis lubrication system, which had such a deservedly favourable reception when

(Continued overleaf.)



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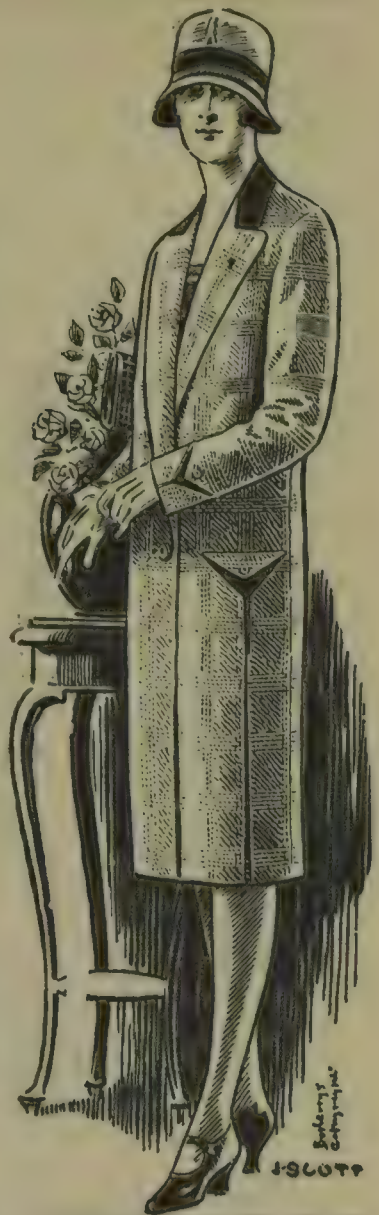
It keeps wind and wet outside. Ensures a wealth of warmth, when it is chilly, yet is notable for its almost entire absence of weight.

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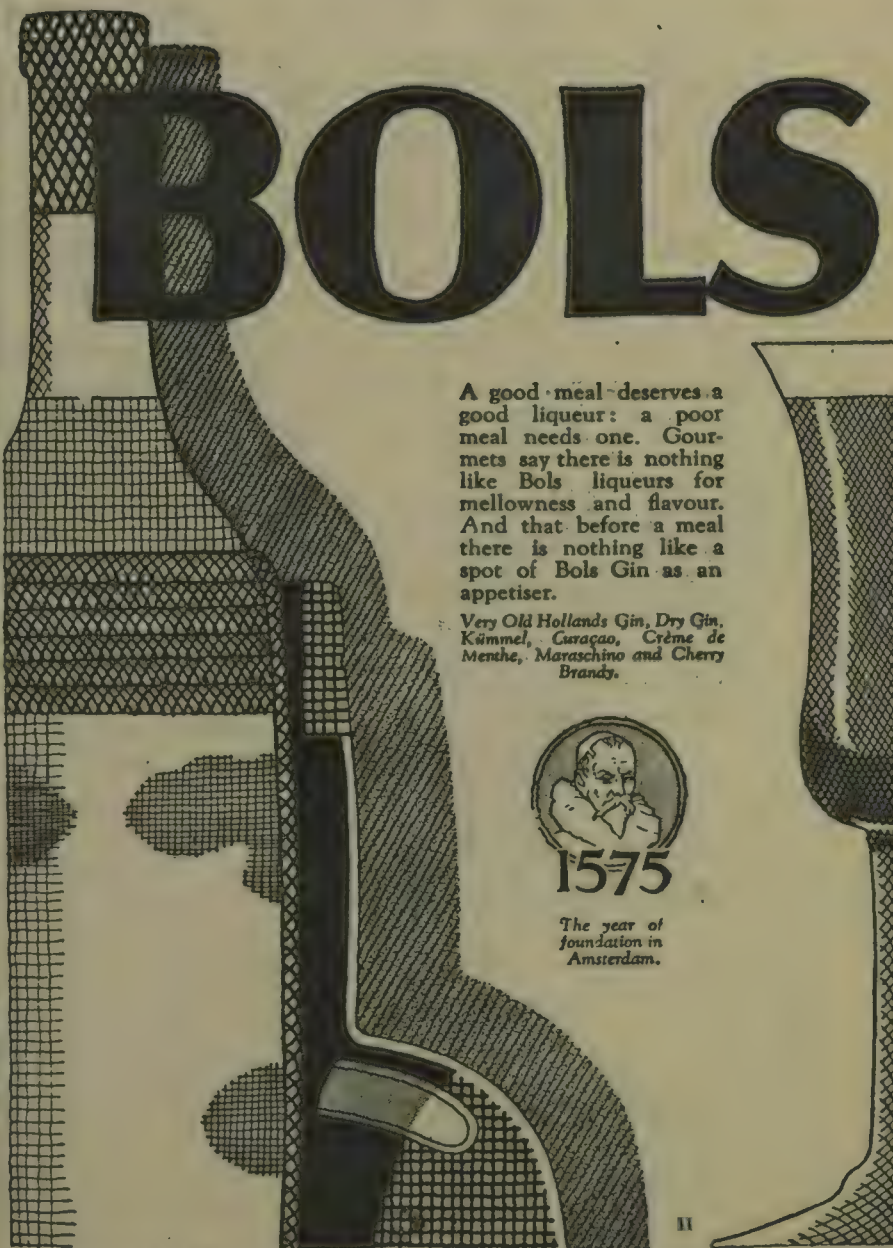
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A good meal deserves a good liqueur: a poor meal needs one. Gourmets say there is nothing like Bols liqueurs for mellowness and flavour. And that before a meal there is nothing like a spot of Bols Gin as an appetiser.

Very Old Hollands Gin, Dry Gin, Kümmel, Curaçao, Crème de Menthe, Maraschino and Cherry Brandy.



The year of
foundation in
Amsterdam.

(Continued.)

it first appeared, is still a notable and important feature. It will be remembered that all points requiring lubrication are centralised at four main distributing points on either side of the chassis, charged with the ordinary sort of grease-gun.

The power is taken to the four-speed gear-box through a single plate clutch. I thought that a lighter spring to the latter would probably improve the general driving comfort, but that may be simply because the clutch action in my own car is of the featherweight type. Changing speed both up and down is carried out quickly and noiselessly once it is remembered that the gate is a little narrow. The gears themselves do not make any unnecessary hum, although neither third nor second is unusually quiet. Whatever noise they make, however, is a thoroughly healthy noise, reminding you of nothing but first-class material and first-class workmanship. In the car I tried, which had done 18,000 miles, there was a slight back-axle hum, which would probably not have been noticeable with an open body.

The other details of this new Lagonda are all pleasant. The instrument-board, to take the least important first, is, I believe, one of the most attractive of any on the market. The various dials are set in an aluminium plate let into the mahogany dashboard proper, and look, so to speak, as if they had grown there. They seem to be as much an integral part of the chassis as the steering-wheel or the radiator. There is an art in designing a decent dashboard, and the designer of the Lagonda has mastered it.

The saloon body has two different kinds of comfort to offer you. The front seats, which are wide and roomy, have the ordinary spring-loaded cushions to sit on and pneumatic squabs. This arrangement is comfortable for the passenger, but I don't care for it at all for the driver, and if I owned a Lagonda I would

have the process reversed. The seats in the back are pneumatic throughout, both squab and cushion, and the passengers are absolutely isolated from all forms of vibration. The interior finish is remarkably good. There is an unassuming amount of inlay work, enough to lend distinction, but not enough to be ostentatious. An admirable point is that the habitually wasted space in the two rear corners has been utilised by forming cubby-holes to hold parcels and other medium-sized matters. The windows are worked by the usual winding handle, with the exception of that on the driver's right-hand side, which is spring-loaded—an excellent notion, making the matter of urgency signalling comparatively easy. The now fashionable single panel front screen is fitted.

An unusually comfortable car which deserves that often misapplied term—luxurious. The price is £860 for the *de luxe*, and for that it struck me that you get a performance which from the driver's and the passenger's point of view could scarcely be more careful. The chassis price is £570.

We would take this opportunity of correcting an error which appeared in last week's issue describing a body on a "New Phantom" Rolls-Royce chassis beside the Eiffel Tower. The body-work of this car is an example of the skill of Messrs. Barker and Co., the well-known coach-builders of South Audley Street.

The L.N.E.R. have just issued an attractive booklet dealing with the York Minster 1300th anniversary celebrations. Celebration week proper is being held between June 28 and July 6. The booklet gives much valuable data and information in regard to the history of this famous cathedral, together with a plan of York and pleasing illustrations. Copies can be obtained without charge from L.N.E.R. agencies.

PALESTINE TREASURES.

(Continued from Page 10.)

glass, and one perfect glass flask (Fig. 10) which seems to be unique. From the shoulder to the base there stretch fourteen threads of glass inside, six of which can be seen in the photograph.

Much has been illustrated by this search of Gerar: the position of the Philistine as corn-factor for Crete; the affair of Isaac and Rebekah there; the abundance of Midianite gold; the beginning of iron-working; the Assyrian connections; the Egyptian resistance to the Scythians; and the importance of the city as a manufacturing and trading centre, as well as a strategic base. The exhibition of these things at University College, Gower Street (free), will continue till July 16, from ten to five, and in the evening of the 6th and 15th.—FLINDERS PETRIE.

Among the etchings exhibited in the Royal Academy this year is a striking dry-point by S. Van Abbé entitled "The Fully Licensed Man," representing a typical figure standing at the bar of an inn. Both for its artistic quality and as a character study the work is very attractive. An edition of the etching, limited to a hundred signed and numbered impressions, is published by Messrs. Frost and Reed, Ltd., 10, Clare Street, Bristol. To ensure limitation of the number of copies available, the plate is being destroyed.

We are asked to state that prices of all 14-45 and "Light Six" Renault cars have recently undergone reductions, varying between £40 and £87. Thus a 14-45 English Torpedo hitherto costing £365 is now obtainable at £325; and the price of the "Light Six" seven-seater Weymann saloon has been brought down from £565 to £478. Other models offer similar excellent value.

A gorgeous artistic achievement of the "ILE-DE-FRANCE"

43,548 TONS.

52,000 H.P.

9 DECKS.

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Kutnow's Powder dissolves

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A spoonful of Kutnow's Powder every morning in a glass of drinking water will surely produce an all-round improvement in your health. It is virtually "A Spa treatment at Home."

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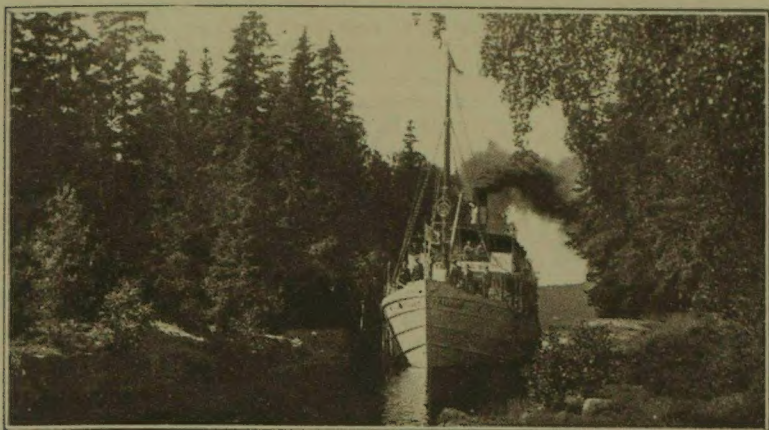
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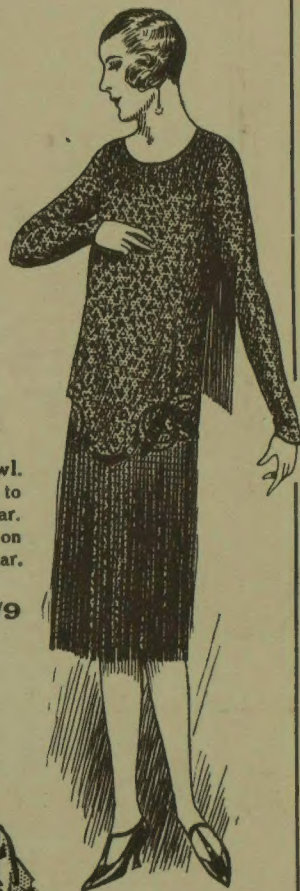
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Knickers to match,

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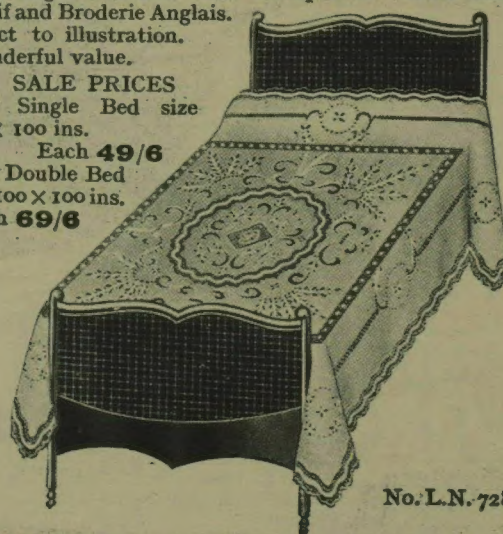
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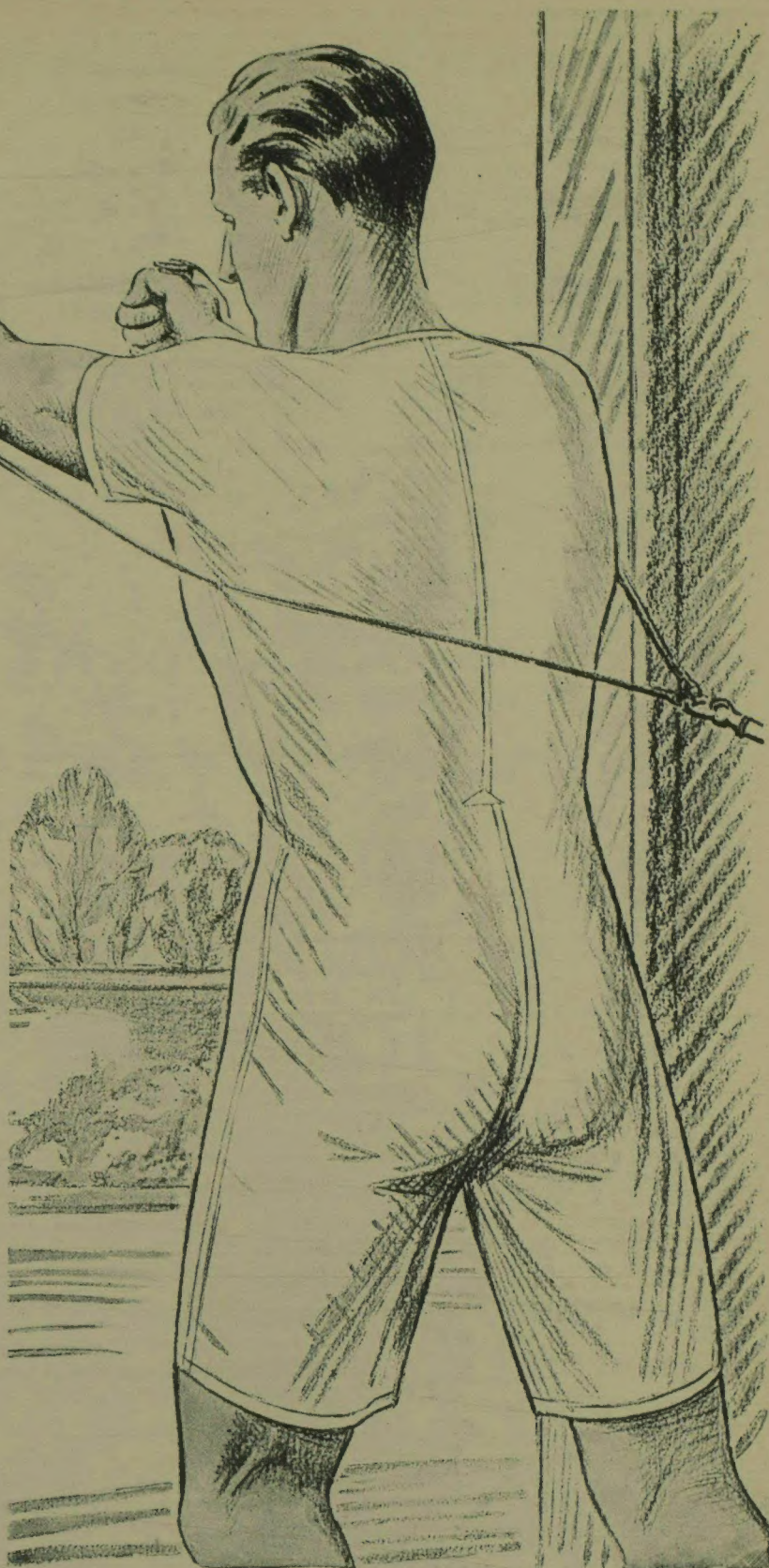
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RADIO NOTES.

THE results of the arrangements made to test the effects of the 1927 Eclipse upon radio transmission and reception should be of particular interest if they confirm the results of observations and records made during the total eclipse of 1925 in America. It is well known that distant radio stations are heard better during the hours of darkness than during daylight. That the sun does affect radio was one of the conclusions reached as the result of the U.S.A. tests which were conducted in 1925 by many experts and amateurs.

One of the biggest tests was organised by the *Scientific American*, whose registered listeners were in three groups. In the first group, the listeners and the broadcasting station were on the same side of the shadow path; in the second group, the listeners and station were on opposite sides of the shadow path; and in the third group both listeners and station were actually within the shadow path.



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The reports of the first group showed that when the listeners and transmitter were on the same side of the shadow, there was a gradual increase in signal strength, beginning about twenty minutes before totality, with a falling off of strength about ten minutes after totality. The second group—listeners on one side of the shadow, and the transmitter on the other side—reported that there was a decrease in signal strength both before and after totality. The third group—listeners and transmitter within the shadow—reported a relatively sharp increase in signal strength practically coincident with totality at the transmitting station. Signals became weaker rather quickly after totality.

At the *Scientific American's* observing station, situated well within the shadow at Easthampton, Long Island, transmissions from the broadcasting station WGY (just north of the shadow path) were received automatically, and the signals were recorded on two Ediphone dictating machines. The experimenters had been led to expect that the effect of the eclipse would be the usual effect of darkness—that is, an increase of signal strength. That did not happen, however, as the records proclaimed a decrease of strength. At eleven minutes before totality at the longitude of WGY, and fourteen minutes before totality at Easthampton, the signals faded from normal daylight strength to an intensity so low that the recording machine was unaffected. At about twenty minutes after totality, the signals came back to approximately normal daylight strength. A possible explanation for this strange behaviour was given by Mr. G. W. Pickard, who organised a number of radio engineers in various localities to form a network with their receiving instruments. Many investigators had already suspected that the normal transmission of radio waves is over a dual path, one of these being called the "direct path," or the "ground-wave path," which is along the surface of earth or water. The other path, believed to be followed by a part of the radio wave, is the so-called "indirect path," or "upper-wave path," which is supposed to travel through the upper part of the earth's atmosphere, assisted possibly by a somewhat higher electric conductivity of this upper part of the air.

Mr. Pickard had found that the signal strength of a distant station shows a great many momentary fluctuations, believed to be due to transient alterations in the transmission along the "upper" or "indirect" path of the wave. These variations cause the indirect part of the waves alternately to reinforce and to oppose the direct part of the wave. Analysis of the instrumental records obtained during the eclipse showed that the indirect part of the wave was affected more than was the direct part, the indirect wave suffering so severely as to be almost destroyed at some of the receiving stations. This effect may be accounted for by the fact that darkness altered the ionisation and conductivity of the air, thus causing erratic alteration of the speed of the radio wave. Consequently, the total signal strength, being due solely to the direct or ground wave, became much weaker during the dark period than when both parts of the wave were arriving together and contributing strength at the receivers.